

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Quarterly Journal



4 JUN 23
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OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

VOLUME 13 • FEBRUARY 1956 • NUMBER 2

Canons of Selection

I

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS IN SOME USEFUL FORM ALL BIBLIOTHECAL MATERIALS NECESSARY TO THE CONGRESS AND TO THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES.

II

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III

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From the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1940

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.75 per year, including the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, domestic; \$0.50 additional for foreign mailing; single copies vary.

L.C. card, 44-40782

CORRECTION

On page 73, column 1, line 4, for "March 1" read "March 14" as the opening date of the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Exhibit.



The Library of Congress
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF
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PUBLISHED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE *Annual Report of the
Librarian of Congress*

FRONTISPIECE: *Portrait of Woodrow Wilson, made at the Peace Conference in Paris, 1919.*
Reproduced by courtesy of Harris & Ewing.

Woodrow Wilson, in His Own Time

IN DECEMBER of this year, a century will have passed since the birth of Woodrow Wilson. And what a century! A Civil War, World Wars, uneasy intervals of peace, scientific advance beyond what would have seemed the limits of possibility in 1856—and certainly beyond the limits to which the spirit of man can even now easily adjust.

Much of this upheaval Wilson missed, in point of time. He began his life in the leisurely South, among gentlefolk, deeply religious people. He remembered the effects of the Civil War, yes, but for the most part these were not searing memories. And he came to maturity—he “came to himself”—in quiet academic communities which, with all the bitter controversy, were still somewhat removed from the noise of business, of politics. Wilson himself felt this keenly. “Experience in affairs, I feel, is what I most imperatively need . . .” he wrote, from his first teaching post. “I love the stir of the world.”

The advent of World War I was a shocking thing to most men. What must it have been to a President newly come into the place of highest responsibility, to a “literary politician” who instinctively resisted, but had finally to accept, the task of leading his country into and through and out of the maelstrom! It is interesting enough to speculate upon what Wilson would have been—what, indeed, Washington, or Lincoln, or Franklin D. Roosevelt would have been—without the circumstances of their respective times. It is interesting, but fu-

tile. The times forged the men; each man in his own way put his indelible stamp upon his time.

Of first importance, then, is the study of the leader, not only within his own personal framework but within his own time. This has been possible for many years in the case of Washington, of Lincoln, and the others; it is now becoming increasingly possible with the more recent figures.

When the first reader opened his first box of Woodrow Wilson papers*¹ in the Library of Congress some 15 years ago, he was venturing into more or less new territory. Until the previous year, most of them had been in the custody of the authorized biographer, in Amherst, Mass., and, by Mrs. Wilson's wish, had been little seen or used except by Ray Stannard Baker himself. He had, to be sure, written three volumes of just-off-the-fire Versailles Peace Conference history, and eight volumes of the biography (carrying the story through World War I only), and had also, with William E. Dodd, edited six volumes of Wilson's *Public Papers*. But this mass of published material, valuable though it was, represented in the main one man's selection and interpretation. For many others there now remained the exciting business of looking into the papers for the first time. For the eager biographer, and there have been many, it meant realignment of the

¹ An asterisk (*) following the name of a collection will hereafter indicate that those papers may be used only by special permission, which should be sought through the Chief of the Library's Manuscripts Division.

story, readjustment of emphasis after the passage of time, and, in a sense, the straining of known facts through a new personality. For the specialist in economic history it meant the discovery or rediscovery of materials which had been little used or used not at all. For the student of political philosophy it meant tracing again, perhaps, the dramatic 1912 convention at Baltimore, which few writers can resist; or the curious campaign of 1916; or the election of 1920, in some ways tragic, with the President still in the White House but broken by illness; or the final days of retirement, which saw Wilson's last straining effort, in which a few of his friends participated with kindness and a kind of desperate hope, to exercise some final political guidance in the years before his death.

The story of the papers in Amherst has been briefly told, and the story of their coming to Washington, and their subsequent organization in the Library. But the Wilson collection did not remain static at that point, as many do. The papers which Baker had assembled during his 15 years of work on the biography came also, and were organized; and, almost at once, Wilson's friends and associates began sending to the Library letters or copies of letters received from him, retained copies of which, if they were of the early years, had not been preserved in the Wilson papers.²

But quite aside from these valuable accretions to the Library's manuscript holdings, the Wilson papers themselves have been gradually increased. Long unused trunks, boxes, and bundles in the Wilson residence have been uncovered from time to time and examined. Those containing manuscripts were sent to the Library at once by Mrs. Wilson, whose constant effort

for more than 30 years has been to effect a public-spirited disposition of her husband's papers. These completely new materials (some 18,000 pieces), constituting a true part of the papers of Woodrow Wilson, have not yet, in most cases, been integrated in the original materials, which became available for use in the summer of 1940. They have been thrown, rather, as a matter of deliberate policy, into a rough chronological arrangement to facilitate their use, and have been kept entirely separate, so that those who came earlier to the Manuscripts Division, and sat day after day in the Reading Room scanning each paper, need not, upon a return visit, be confronted with the necessity of going again through the entire collection to discover the fresh materials. But now, since the latest, and almost certainly the final, large addition was made in the fall of 1954, a definitive reorganization and integration of all the papers within a year or two is contemplated.

The new material covers a wide date-span (roughly 1875-1924, with a few earlier and later papers) and constitutes a varied and fascinating assortment, from early notebooks kept while Wilson was still in college to hundreds of letters and messages which poured in after his death in 1924. The latter are carefully mounted in several volumes of an extensive scrapbook series* kept by John Randolph Bolling, Mrs. Wilson's brother and assistant through many years.

Practically all the letters found in this new group were addressed to Wilson. There are family letters, from his father, his brother and sisters, his uncles, and his cousins. There are letters from many friends: R. Heath Dabney and Charles W. Kent, of the University of Virginia days; Herbert B. Adams and Albert Shaw, whom he knew at Johns Hopkins; James W. Hazen, a Middletown friend of the Wesleyan period; Princeton classmates such as

² See: Katharine E. Brand, "The Woodrow Wilson Collection," "The Personal Papers of Ray Stannard Baker," and "The Inside Friends: Woodrow Wilson to Robert Bridges," in *QJCA*, February 1945, August 1948, and May 1953.

Robert Bridges, Hiram Woods, and Charles Talcott, as well as the friends and associates of his later Princeton years—Winthrop M. Daniels, Henry B. Fine, Henry Jones Ford, Andrew F. West, David B. Jones, Thomas D. Jones, Henry van Dyke, Cyrus H. McCormick, Edward R. Sheldon, Lawrence Woods, Adrian H. Joline, Edward G. Conklin, Cornelius C. Cuyler, and others. There are letters from John Grier Hibben, who followed Wilson in the presidency of Princeton, and from Francis L. Patton, who preceded him; and a handwritten note from old Dr. James McCosh, stalwart friend of the Wilson family and, at the time of Wilson's appointment to the Princeton faculty, President Emeritus:

I am glad they are bringing you back to your old college. You will receive a welcome here and will have a wide field of usefulness. You will enter in and possess it.

There are letters also from Edward Ireland Renick, Wilson's first law partner, who remained his warm friend to the time of his death in 1902; and, from the early months in Atlanta, a power of attorney given to Wilson by his mother and father, and written out in careful longhand by the young lawyer himself.

Then, too, there is correspondence from associates in the publishing world, such as Walter Hines Page and Horace E. Scudder; letters relating to efforts made by universities—William and Mary, Virginia, and Texas, among them—to draw Wilson away from Princeton; letters from colleagues in his own and related fields, including Frederick J. Turner, A. Lawrence Lowell, John Bates Clark of Smith College, John H. Latane, and even one—strictly businesslike and to the point—from President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr! And here and there one finds a surprising note, such, for example, as this letter of September 14, 1891:

Dear Sir

Allow me to express the pleasure with which

I have read your paper in the *Atlantic*. Your literary touch is so light and sure that you ought by no means to confine yourself to public questions which so many others are treating. We have few who possess the literary touch.

I should not venture to write this, but that the best reward of literature lies in the acknowledgments it brings from strangers.

Cordially yours,

Thomas Wentworth Higginson

We must regret that Wilson, at this point in his career, was so little inclined to view himself as a man confined "to public questions" that he failed, as far as can be discovered, to make and retain a copy of his own reply.

Included also are drafts of early essays, some of which never got beyond their youthful author's desk; and, laid between the pages of an 1876 notebook, careful pencil drawings of sailing ships, Wilson's interest in which was stimulated when, at the age of 18, he moved with his family to the coastal town of Wilmington, N. C. There are many pages of practice notes, painstakingly written out and preserved in the course of the study of Graham shorthand, which Wilson undertook when he was still in school, and used consistently to the end of his life in the preparation of lectures, articles, books, and public addresses. And there are essays toward diary-keeping which broke off, as did all his later efforts of the same kind, after the first few entries. One of the latter was written at Bryn Mawr College, where he began his long academic career by lecturing to women—an exercise which appears to have confirmed this young Southern intellectual in what was already a deep-seated point of view. His comment was set down on October 20, 1887, evidently in some exasperation of spirit:

Lecturing to young women of the present generation on the history and principles of politics is about as appropriate and profitable as would be lecturing to stone-masons on the evolution of fashion in dress. There is a painful *absenteeism* of mind on the part of the audience.

Passing through a vacuum, your speech generates no heat. Perhaps it is some of it due to undergraduateism, not all to femininity.

I have devoted myself to a literary life; but I do not see how a literary life can be built up on foundations of undergraduate instruction. That instruction compels one to live with the commonplaces, the A. B. C., of every subject, to dwell upon these with an emphasis and an invention altogether disproportionate to their intrinsic weight and importance: it keeps one on the dusty, century-travelled high-roads of every subject, from which one gets no outlooks except those that are catalogued and vulgarized in every guide-book. One gets weary plodding and yet grows habituated to it and finds all excursions aside more and more difficult. What is a fellow to do? How is he to earn bread and at the same time find leisure and (in the toils of such a routine) disposition of mind for thoughts entirely detached from and elevated high above the topics of his trade?

Also from the academic years, but representative of a more mature Wilson, are notes, examination questions, various exchanges in regard to college administrative matters, and other letters from friends and colleagues. As controversies at Princeton waxed hotter, they drew increasing notice from other academic centers about the country, and mail poured in. One point of view, at least, is represented by a letter from David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University—"I believe most sincerely in the things that you are trying to do at Princeton." The manuscripts relating to the Princeton years must be used, of course, in conjunction with the collection of such materials in the Princeton University Library.

The fresh material of the governorship period is perhaps of especial value, since the documentation for those years has been, in the past, much too sparse. In the concentration of new materials for 1910-12, for example—some 2,500 pieces—there are many communications from H. E. Alexander of the Trenton *True American* and several from George Harvey, as well as scattered letters from Richard S. Childs of

the Short Ballot Association, James Kerney of the Trenton *Evening Times*, Dan Fellows Platt, Martin P. Devlin, Thomas B. Love, and others who were in one way or another concerned with Wilson's candidacy.

We find him, in the spring of 1910, being asked by the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania to draft a Democratic platform. "Of course, this is entirely confidential," wrote A. G. Dewalt, Chairman of the Committee, "and I will never mention your name, unless you give me permission to do so."

The deed was done, and on April 12 Dewalt returned enthusiastic thanks: "The planks that you have constructed are so tersely and succinctly drawn that they met with unanimous approbation."

Unfortunately, Wilson's drafts for his own part of this exchange have not yet been identified, though they may well be found among the shorthand notes in the papers, not yet transcribed.

On July 15, it will be remembered, Wilson finally "took the plunge," as one of his biographers relates, and sent a statement regarding his candidacy for the governorship of New Jersey to the Trenton *True American*. His draft for this statement is among the new papers, as is a letter from his friend, Alexander, who wrote: "Your 'statement' was exactly the thing. In my opinion it prepares the way for your unanimous nomination and election and then! It means a political revolution in New Jersey and every man who has any political sense so understands it."

And the next day, the practical-minded Alexander wrote: "As a matter of policy, so far as possible we speak of you as plain Woodrow Wilson, eliminating 'the President' and 'Dr.'"

The passage from academic halls to politics was fairly swift, once the "plunge" had been taken! From then on, events moved fast. We find among the additional

materials Wilson's much-revised draft of his letter of October 24, 1910, to George Record, which proved so effective in the governorship campaign. It is interesting to note that in this draft, following the well-known statement, "If I am elected, I shall understand that I am chosen leader of my party and the direct representative of the whole people in the conduct of the government," the words "No person or organization will twice try to dictate to me" are crossed out—one wonders at what point in the revision, or by whose advice.

There are, too, early letters from many who became influential in the years of the Presidency: from Josephus Daniels, who wrote of the 1910 election, "My wife joins me in hearty and sincere congratulations on your victory. Will hearten all men everywhere who are tired of government by favoritism"; from Charles A. Talcott, Princeton classmate, whose letter began, "My dear old boy—I am glad New Jersey is to be all right"; from Lindley M. Garrison, later Wilson's Secretary of War, who considered the election to be "a demonstration of the inherent sanity and wisdom of the people." Senator John Sharp Williams, that remarkable old character who became one of Wilson's warm friends, wrote with some prescience: "You will succeed in public life because you have the knack of striking off 'key-note' sentences. . . ."

As the governorship wore along into the Presidential campaign, new names appear: William G. McAdoo, who was to become Secretary of the Treasury; Frank I. Cobb of the *New York World* ("Whether we win or lose at Baltimore we can at least make a real fight for a real principle"); Carter Glass, asking, two days after the election, for a brief interview on the revision of the currency system.

From Louis D. Brandeis there came a characteristic note on November 6:

Your great victory, so nobly won, fills me with

a deep sense of gratitude; and I feel that every American should be congratulated, except possibly yourself.

May strength be given you to bear the heavy burden.

And James Bryce, an old friend now become British Ambassador to the United States, wrote a letter which must have warmed the heart of the newly elected President:

Though I am debarred from congratulating a victor in a political campaign, there is nothing to prevent me from sending sincere good wishes and earnest hopes to an old friend who, being a scholar and a man of learning has obtained a rare and splendid opportunity of shewing in the amplest sphere of action what the possession of thought and learning may accomplish for the good of a nation in the field of practical statesmanship. This opportunity is yours, and I may wish you joy the more heartily because I feel confident that your attainments and character promise success. Few have ever reached your high office equally qualified, in both respects, to discharge its duties worthily.

The new materials for the Presidential years are not extensive, which is understandable in view of the heavy documentation of that period in the main body of the Wilson papers. They do, however, contain additional letters from Edward M. House, a good many of William J. Bryan's sprawling, handwritten communications (which were, in the beginning, transcribed on the typewriter for the President by one of the White House clerks), and material relating to Mexican problems, including a number of reports from John Lind. There are also a number of Wilson's drafts—for letters, public statements, and addresses—suggesting, in some cases, the development of his thought. A hand-corrected early draft of his letter of February 5, 1913, to A. Mitchell Palmer, for example, on the matter of a second term for Presidents, was found to contain the following words, crossed out in pen by Wilson:

At the outset, and in order to clear the ground, let me say that I do not understand this discussion to have anything whatever to do with the

question of a third term. That I take it may now be regarded as beyond debate. Nothing that I shall have to say will touch that.

There are a few documents which may throw some additional light upon this country's foreign policy in the last years of the administration. And there is a remarkable collection of memorabilia, mainly of the Peace Conference period. Petitions are there, and diplomas from the Universities of Brussels, Padua, Cracow, Pisa, Ghent, and others; illuminated manuscripts are there, and unique documents in hand-tooled leather cases, and honorary memberships, and honorary citizenships. These, with the hundreds of letters and messages in the main body of the Wilson papers, which came to the President in 1919 from the little people of many countries, written in many languages—all these, one must suppose, represent part of the outpouring of relief and hope and, for a time, faith, with which Woodrow Wilson was greeted in Europe at the close of World War I.

But, fortunately for scholarship, the Woodrow Wilson papers by no means stand alone. The Library of Congress, which has for many years been assembling personal papers of public figures in order to round out and supplement its Presidential collections, now has, for the Wilson period, much closely related Cabinet material, personal papers of Senators and Representatives whose service in Congress included the Wilson administration, Versailles Peace Conference papers, and, in addition, the significant but often more peripheral papers of military and naval figures, bankers, labor leaders, social workers, and others.

This aggregation of historical source material has become, in consequence, a Mecca for scholars concerned with the history of the first quarter of the twentieth century.

The papers of Cabinet members should

perhaps be given first attention. Of the 19 men whom Wilson brought into his Cabinet between 1913 and 1921, the papers, or all that remain, of 10 are in the Library of Congress, and the papers, or all that remain, of five are in other repositories.

The Bryan, Lansing, and Colby* collections are in the Library, thus completely covering the Secretaryship of State for the two administrations which included World War I and the Versailles Peace Conference. Each, of course, has special contributions to make: the Bryan papers, with regard to foreign service appointments, the administration's early policies in Latin America, arbitration treaties, and the increasingly difficult neutrality problems;³ the Lansing papers in the continuing area of neutrality, followed by the war and the Peace Conference; the Colby papers in the final days of the administration, when this country's relations with Russia were of vital concern and when the President's hopes for a League of Nations in which the United States would play a strong part were being gradually beaten down. The Colby papers also contain some material relating to his law partnership with Woodrow Wilson, after the latter's retirement from office.

While the papers of Lindley M. Garrison, Wilson's first Secretary of War, are not in the Library, they have been preserved and made available in the Firestone Library at Princeton University. The main body of the papers of Newton D. Baker*, who followed Garrison as Secretary of War and saw the country through its first major world struggle, have been in the Library of Congress for some years, and a considerable addition to the collection is expected in the near future. These have, perhaps, an especial interest for the biographer and the student of military history,

* The Library has also a small group of papers relating to the fabulous expedition of the Ford Peace Ship.

since the minds of the Commander-in-Chief and his Secretary of War ran parallel on many matters of principle and the application of principle. The papers of William G. McAdoo*, first of Wilson's three Secretaries of the Treasury and longest in that office, are also in the Library, but by the donor's wish, are closed to research until July 1, 1959. In the Alderman Library at the nearby University of Virginia are the papers of Senator Carter Glass, second of Wilson's Secretaries of the Treasury and, before that, his close associate in the battle for the Federal Reserve Act; and also the papers of Justice James C. McReynolds, first Attorney General and, later, by Wilson's appointment, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The papers of David F. Houston, who served as Secretary of Agriculture, leaving that post in 1920 to succeed Glass in the Treasury, have not, unfortunately for scholars, been preserved in a unified group. The official records of his Cabinet department during his incumbency may of course be found, with similar official records of all such departments, in the National Archives; a group of his correspondence is in the custody of the Widener Library at Harvard; and some materials presumably are still in family hands. The Thomas W. Gregory papers, not a large collection but all that have been preserved, are also in the Library, as are a series of letters—mainly from Woodrow Wilson—to A. Mitchell Palmer, who, as Wilson's third Attorney General, succeeded Gregory in 1919. The main body of the Palmer papers has not so far been found.

The papers of Josephus Daniels and of Albert S. Burleson, Secretary of the Navy and Postmaster General, respectively, during both Wilson administrations, are in the Library. Of these, the Daniels papers are by far the most extensive, pertaining as they do not only to his service under Wilson but also to his years as Ambassador to Mexico

in the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and to his own work, in the years between these posts, as owner and editor of the *Raleigh News and Observer*. His papers include a substantial amount of diary material, which adds much to an already valuable collection. The Burleson papers, bound in chronological order, relate not only to the affairs of the Post Office Department but also, as would be expected, to the matter of lesser appointments and to relations between the President and his colleagues on Capitol Hill. The collection also includes some 80 letters addressed to the President, but sent by him to his Postmaster General, under "buckslips," for information or comment or action, and never returned to the White House.

Of the remaining six Cabinet members, the papers of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor through both administrations, are in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia; such of the papers of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, as have been preserved are in the custody of the University of California at Berkeley; and a small group of John Barton Payne papers remain with the American Red Cross, in which organization he held the post of Chairman of the Central Committee from 1921 until his death in 1935. His papers pertain for the most part to that portion of his career. The family of Edwin T. Meredith, who succeeded Houston in the Department of Agriculture, is searching for his papers, but none have been found as yet. Such papers of William C. Redfield (Secretary of Commerce, 1913-17) as have been preserved are in the custody of the Library of Congress, but they are sadly few in number; and the papers of J. S. Alexander, Redfield's successor in office, were, it is believed, destroyed many years ago in an office fire.

So stands the Cabinet record as of 1956. It is probably safe to say that more than

two-thirds of the personal papers accumulated by Cabinet members during the Wilson administration have been preserved in the Library of Congress or in non-Governmental repositories. There is still hope that papers now missing altogether will eventually be found, since the Wilson administration, in historical terms at least, is recent, and experience has shown that both care and patience are needed in order to discover and draw together the documentation of an era.

The Library's manuscripts relating to the Peace Conference of 1919 are likewise voluminous. Of the five American Commissioners to Negotiate Peace, the Library owns the papers of four—Wilson, Lansing, Henry White, and Tasker H. Bliss. The papers of the fifth, Col. Edward M. House, are at Yale University, as are those of Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State during Lansing's absence from the country at the Peace Conference. Among other Conference papers in the Library are: an indexed collection of House "Inquiry" materials, consisting mainly of studies prepared by various of its members; the papers of David Hunter Miller*, international lawyer and member of the "Inquiry," whose 21-volume diary, privately printed, has long been an extremely useful part of the Conference documentation; the papers of Leland Harrison, Diplomatic Secretary to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace and subsequently a distinguished career diplomat; the papers of Ray Stannard Baker*, who was head of the American Press Bureau in Paris during the Conference and later became Wilson's biographer; and the papers of Norman H. Davis*, financial adviser to President Wilson at Paris and, like Harrison, an outstanding member of this country's diplomatic corps. The papers of Miss Edith Benham*,⁴ Mrs. Wilson's secretary, who

accompanied the President's party to Europe, and of Irwin H. Hoover, Head Usher at the White House, who functioned under many Presidents and who was also a member of the Presidential party in 1919, will furnish many details which would be difficult to come at elsewhere.

Among the collections of Members of Congress who were active during the Wilson administration, there should be mentioned those of Senator Gilbert F. Hitchcock, leader of the pro-League of Nations forces in the treaty fight of 1919-20—a small group, but valuable for that period; of Philander C. Knox, then Senator and a member of the opposition; of John Sharp Williams, Senator from Mississippi; of Henry D. Flood, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee during World War I, whose papers are voluminous but unfortunately lack, for the most part, materials relating to the powerful committee which he headed; of James Hay, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs until 1917, whose papers, though very few in number, do relate to the preparedness program; of Robert M. LaFollette, Sr.*, whose voluminous and detailed collection is invaluable on many counts, not the least of which is its usefulness as a kind of corrective in the study of various moot points; of Cordell Hull*, later Secretary of State under Franklin D. Roosevelt, but during the Wilson administration a member of the Democratic National Committee; and of William E. Borah, George W. Norris, Thomas J. Walsh, Charles L. McNary, Key Pittman, Tom Connally, and others, each of whom played a part in the country's legislative history during all or part of the Wilson administration.

Then, too, there are in the Library the papers of many other figures whose careers impinged upon that of Wilson. These collections, like most of those already mentioned, furnish widely varying materials

⁴ Now Mrs. James M. Helm.

for research, some having only restricted bearing upon the Wilson story; but, for the student of Wilson's broad career, each does have certain contributions to make.

Among these are the papers of John J. Pershing*, General of the Armies, and of the other high-ranking military and naval figures—Hugh L. Scott, James G. Harbord, Leonard Wood*, Robert Lee Bullard, Mark L. Bristol, Albert Gleaves, and Washington I. Chambers, and a first installment of the Peyton C. March collection, relating to World War I and the 1919 Conference, to Mexican border difficulties, and many other matters. There are the papers of Charles Evans Hughes*, distinguished jurist, Secretary of State under Harding and Coolidge, and Chief Justice of the United States, who ran against Wilson in the campaign of 1916, and two years later headed, by Presidential appointment, the Aircraft Investigation which was sparked by that fiery sculptor, Gutzon Borglum. And there are the papers of Borglum*, himself. There are also the papers of Breckinridge Long*, Third Assistant Secretary of State and specialist in Far Eastern questions in Wilson's time, and subsequently a member of the country's diplomatic corps, and those of Harry A. Garfield*, whom Wilson called to Washington during the war to be Fuel Administrator. There are the papers of Elihu Root, Secretary of War under McKinley, Secretary of State under Theodore Roosevelt, and for six years United States Senator from New York, whose career crossed Wilson's at more than one point but nowhere more surprisingly than when he was made by Presidential appointment the head of the United States Commission to Russia in 1917; and the papers of Charles Edward Russell, member of the same Commission. The papers of William E. Dodd, one of Wilson's early biographers long before his appointment by Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Ambassadorship of Germany, are in the

Library, as are the papers of such newspapermen as "Marse Henry" Watterson, Frederick William Wile, Stanley Washburn, and William Allen White. There also are journals, like that kept by Chandler P. Anderson from 1914 to 1927, which remains in his papers, and there are the long and chatty diaries and the exhaustive scrapbook series of Charles Sumner Hamlin, which concern not only the early days of the Federal Reserve System but also various political and social facets of the Wilson and other administrations.

The papers of George Creel, writer and head of the Committee on Public Information during World War I, are also in the Library. Creel was not one to save correspondence, but he did preserve and have bound, in three handsome leather-backed volumes, his Wilson letters, as well as such drafts and memoranda as concerned their association and his own work in the C. P. I. This material continues to be the heart of the Creel correspondence, though his remaining papers, which came to the Library after his death, include much that pertains to his long career as a writer.

There are, too, the papers of Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, and of Henry Morgenthau, Sr., Ambassador to Turkey, both appointed by Wilson, and of Oscar S. Straus, Ambassador to Turkey, Cabinet member under earlier administrations, and a member of Wilson's Second Industrial Conference. And there are the papers of Andrew Carnegie, whose relations with the war President, beginning in the Princeton days, included a visit to Carnegie's Scottish "castle," and lasted to the end of Carnegie's life.

"I know how your heart must rejoice at the dawn of peace after these terrible years of struggle," Wilson wrote Carnegie in the winter of 1918, "for I know how long and how earnestly you have worked for and desired such conditions as I pray God it may now be possible for us to establish.

The meeting place of the Peace Conference has not yet been selected, but even if it is not held at The Hague, I am sure that you will be present in spirit."

Last but not least are the papers of other Presidents of the United States, without which a study of Woodrow Wilson would be the poorer: Grover Cleveland, for some years Wilson's friend and neighbor in Princeton; Theodore Roosevelt, whom he knew in friendly fashion long before the exigencies of the Presidency drove the two men poles apart; William Howard Taft, whom he followed in the White House and from whose views in the matter of a League of Nations he diverged less widely, at one period, than might have been expected; and Calvin Coolidge*, with whom he had little or nothing in common, but whose administration must often serve (the Harding papers being to all intents and purposes nonexistent) to point up the changes wrought in the country and in its viewpoint under changed political leadership. Then, too, there are in the Library the papers of earlier Presidents, about whom Wilson himself wrote much and eloquently during his academic years, when he could afford the luxury of leisurely historical writing—Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and the others. Of the 28 Presidents from Washington through Coolidge, the Library has the papers, or the best collection of papers that has been preserved, of 23, and it also has the papers of many Cabinet members. These collections, easily available as they are, have been found invaluable by scholars concerned with the development of the thinking, and the principles, and the practices of our Chief Executives.

All these papers, and others too, offer rich source-material for a study of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century history and biography. Such a network of interlocking (and constantly increasing) manuscripts for research tends at times to drive the conscientious scholar into a fine

frenzy as he approaches the end of the time he has allotted for himself, but it tends also to bring him back again and again to the reading tables of the Manuscripts Division.

From these materials and others in the Library—Wilson's books in the Woodrow Wilson Room, photographs in the Prints and Photographs Division, maps, music, periodicals, Government publications, and other materials in the collections,—much history, much biography in the Wilson period, has already been written. More than 350 persons have been given permission to consult the papers of Woodrow Wilson since their opening in the summer of 1940, and there have been few days, except when the Manuscripts Division was closed to research for a time during World War II, which have not seen at least one student at work there upon the Wilson and related collections. A good many studies of special phases of Wilson's career have been published, or, in the case of doctoral dissertations, made available otherwise, as have been studies and biographies or autobiographies of Wilson's contemporaries. And 20 or more writers have consulted the papers with the intention of preparing biographies of Wilson or editions of his works. Ten such volumes have already been published and it is expected that at least three or four more will appear during this centennial year.

In reviewing the notable printed record and manuscript resources of an era, one cannot fail to be impressed over and over again with the continuing pertinence of many of Woodrow Wilson's words—not for his time only, but for the years between and for our own generation. There are set down below certain of his sentences, which illustrate this curious ability to speak of the present and at the same time for the future:

The great malady of public life is cowardice. Most men are not untrue, but they are afraid. Most of the errors of public life, if my observation is to be trusted, come, not because men are

morally bad, but because they are afraid of somebody. (Address of June 13, 1914, to the Princeton Class of 1879.)

... every man can see that the opportunity of America is going to be unparalleled and that the resources of America must be put at the service of the world as they never were put at its service before. Therefore, it is imperative that no impediments should be put in the way of commerce with the rest of the world. You cannot sell unless you buy. Commerce is only an exalted kind of barter. (Speech of December 10, 1915, to the Columbus, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce.)

I can imagine no greater disservice to the country than to establish a system of censorship that would deny to the people of a free republic like our own their indisputable right to criticise their own public officials. (Letter of April 25, 1917, to Arthur Brisbane.)

... I want to utter my earnest protest against any manifestation of the spirit of lawlessness anywhere or in any cause. ... We claim to be the greatest democratic people in the world, and democracy means first of all that we can govern ourselves. If our men have not self-control, then they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government. (Address of November 12, 1917, to the American Federation of Labor.)

I have not lost faith in the Russian outcome by any means. Russia, like France in a past century, will no doubt have to go through deep waters but she will come out upon firm land on the other side and her great people, for they are a great people, will in my opinion take their proper place in the world. (Letter of November 13, 1917, to Frank Clark.)

... when I pronounced for open diplomacy I meant not that there should be no private discussions of delicate matters, but that no secret agreement of any sort should be entered into and that all international relations, when fixed, should be open, aboveboard, and explicit. (Letter of March 12, 1918, to Robert Lansing.)

I feel that it is very dangerous to raise questions of loyalty unnecessarily, though I believe in raising them very emphatically when it is necessary. I am afraid that we are getting in a suspicious attitude towards people who are not really disloyal but merely unreasonable. We never know until a crisis like this how many of them there are in the country, and yet upon reflection it is evident that most of them do very

little harm. (Letter of May 1, 1918, to Anita McCormick Blaine.)

We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives it any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer. ... How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples, if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak? (Statement of July 26, 1918.)

It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world. (Announcement of the signing of an armistice, November 11, 1918.)

It is moral force that is irresistible. It is moral force as much as physical that has defeated the effort to subdue the world. (Address of December 29, 1918, at the Lowther Street Congregational Church, Carlisle, England.)

I am not hopeful that the individual items of the settlements which we are about to attempt will be altogether satisfactory. One has but to apply his mind to any one of the questions of boundary and of altered sovereignty and of racial aspiration to do something more than conjecture that there is no man and no body of men who know just how it ought to be settled. ...

So that we must provide a machinery of readjustment. ... (Address of December 30, 1918, at Manchester, England.)

Force can always be conquered, but the spirit of liberty never can be. ... (Speech of January 5, 1919, at La Scala, in Milan, Italy.)

If America were at this juncture to fail the world, what would come of it? ... I do not mean any disrespect to any other great people when I say that America is the hope of the world. And if she does not justify that hope results are unthinkable. (Address of February 24, 1919, in Boston, Mass.)

An admirable spirit of self-sacrifice, of patriotic devotion, and of community action guided and inspired us while the fighting was on. We shall need all these now, and need them in a heightened degree, if we are to accomplish the first tasks of peace. They are more difficult than the tasks of war,—more complex, less easily understood,—and require more intelligence, patience, and sobriety. (Reply of August

25, 1919, to representatives of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor.)

America is necessary to the peace of the world. And reverse the proposition: The peace and good will of the world are necessary to America. (Address of September 8, 1919, at Sioux Falls, S. D.)

Our choice in this great enterprise of mankind . . . is only this: Shall we go in and assist as trusted partners or shall we stay out and act as suspected rivals? We have got to do one or the other. We have got to be either provincials or statesmen. (Address of September 9, 1919, at Minneapolis, Minn.)

The immediate need of this country and of the world is peace not only, but settled peace, peace upon a definite and well-understood foundation, supported by such covenants as men can depend upon, supported by such purposes as will permit of a concert of action throughout

all the free peoples of the world. (Address of September 18, 1919, at San Francisco, Calif.)

Stop for a moment to think about the next war, if there should be one. I do not hesitate to say that the war we have just been through, though it was shot through with terror of every kind, is not to be compared with the war we would have to face next time. (Address of September 25, 1919, at Denver, Colo.)

. . . there is only one way to assure the world of peace; that is by making it so dangerous to break the peace that no other nation will have the audacity to attempt it. (Address of October 27, 1920, to Pro-League Republicans.)

The sum of the whole matter is this, that our civilization cannot survive materially unless it be redeemed spiritually. (Wilson's last published article, "The Road Away from Revolution," August 1923.)

KATHARINE E. BRAND

Manuscripts Division



WOODROW WILSON'S BIRTHPLACE. *The Manse, at Staunton, Va. (see entry 2).*

1887

Bryn Mawr

Oct. 20: Lecturing to young women of the present generation on the history and principles of politics is about as appropriate and profitable as would be lecturing to stone-masons on the evolution of fashion in dress. There is a painful abrutecism of mind on the part of the audience. Passing through a vacuum, your speech generates no heat. Perhaps it is some of it due to undergraduatism, not all to femininity.

I have devoted myself to a literary life; but I do not see how a literary life can be built up on foundations of undergraduate instruction. That instruction compels one to live with the common-places, the A.B.C., of every subject, to dwell upon these with an emphasis and an invention altogether disproportionate to their intrinsic weight and importance: it keeps one on the dusty, century-travelled high-roads of every subject, from which one gets no outlooks except those that are catalogued and vulgarized in every guide-book. One gets weary plodding and yet grows habituated to it and finds all excursions aside more and more difficult. What is a fellow to do? How is he

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, N. J.

5 March, 1906.

PRESIDENT'S ROOM

My dear Mr. Cleveland:-

I should think that a birth-day would bring you very many gratifying thoughts, and I hope that you realize how specially strong the admiration and affection of those of us in Princeton who know you best has grown during the years when we have been privileged to be near you. It has been one of the best circumstances of my life that I have been closely associated with you in matters both large and small. It has given me strength and knowledge of affairs.

But if I may judge by my own feeling what a man especially wants to know on his birth-day is how he stands, not in reputation or in power, but in the affection of those whose affection he cares for. The fine thing about the feeling for yourself which I find in the mind of almost everyone I talk with, is that it is mixed with genuine affection. I often find this true even of persons who do not know you personally.

39448

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS FROM A FUTURE PRESIDENT TO A FORMER ONE. *Wilson's letter of March 5, 1906, to Grover Cleveland (see entry 56).*

Personal.

21 Dec. 1911

University Club
Fifth Avenue & 54th Street

My dear Colonel,

Every day I am confirmed in the judgment that my mind is a one-track road, and can run only one train of thought at a time! A long time after that interview with you and Marse Henry at the Manhattan Club it came over me that when (at the close of the interview) you asked me that question about the Weekly, I answered it simply as a matter of fact, and of business, and said never a word of my sincere gratitude to you for all your generous support, or of my hope that it might be continued. Forgive me, and forget my manners!

Faithfully Yours,

Woodrow Wilson

Catalog of the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Exhibit

IN HONOR of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Woodrow Wilson, which will fall on December 28, 1956, the Library of Congress on March 1 will open a centennial exhibit commemorating his life and achievements. The exhibit will consist of manuscripts selected from the papers of Woodrow Wilson and other public figures contemporary with him, and pictorial material—prints, photographs, and cartoons—from the collections of the Library and including also three photographs lent by the National Archives.

The pieces chosen are arranged chronologically, or biographically, which is in effect the same thing. They begin with Wilson's early days and extend to the end of his life; they represent him as teacher, writer, orator, statesman, human being.

This catalog departs from the usual exhibit catalog in that it attempts, through extensive quotation from the documents, to give the reader a grasp of their real meaning and to make self-evident the reasons for their choice. It is, in other words, designed to place in the reader's hands a small portion of the legacy Woodrow Wilson bequeathed to the American people.

The catalog is the work of Katharine E. Brand, assisted by George Treasure of the Manuscripts Division staff. The exhibit has been arranged by Herbert J. Sanborn, Exhibits Officer, with the assistance of Nelson R. Burr and Mabel N. Wright.

In the captions that follow, pictorial material is indicated by an asterisk (*) immediately following the item number.

Unless otherwise indicated in the descriptions, all other pieces are original manuscripts, and all of these, unless otherwise indicated, are selections from the Woodrow Wilson Collection or the Ray Stannard Baker papers relating to Wilson in the Library of Congress.

Wilson's Early Days, His Law Career, and His First Book

Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Va., on December 28, 1856. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and the family moved a number of times during his early years, from parish to parish, living successively in Staunton, Augusta, Ga., Columbia, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C. It was from the latter place that young Wilson in 1874 set out for Davidson College, where he spent his freshman year. He then transferred to Princeton, completed his undergraduate work with the class of 1879, and went on to the University of Virginia for training in the law. His actual law practice, in Atlanta, Ga., lasted only a brief time, from June 1882 to the spring of 1883. That fall he reverted to his primary interests, history and political science, and enrolled at Johns Hopkins University to complete his graduate work. There it was that he wrote his first book, *Congressional Government*, and it was from there that he left to be married to Ellen Axson Wilson and to enter upon his career.

1. Record book containing two pages of "Family Notes" in Woodrow Wilson's

handwriting. The notes include a copy of a letter of October 19, 1855, from Dr. Thomas Woodrow, grandfather of Woodrow Wilson, to his daughter. In the letter he gives vital statistics on the family, taken from the Register of Baptism of the Annetwell Street Chapel, Carlisle, England. Dr. Woodrow had himself been pastor of "the church assembling in such Chapel" for some years, and it was to this church that Wilson himself returned, in December 1918, on his "pilgrimage of the heart."

2*. Woodrow Wilson's birthplace—the Presbyterian Manse, at Staunton, Va. (*See illustration.*)

3*. The Manse, First Presbyterian Church, Augusta, Ga., where Woodrow Wilson lived as a boy, from 1857 to 1870. The family moved to Augusta in November 1857, when his father, Dr. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, became pastor of the church.

4*. Exterior view of the First Presbyterian Church in Augusta, Ga.

5*. An early family group, with Woodrow Wilson seated in the top row at the far left, and his father, Dr. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, seated in the center of the same row.

6. Diary, evidently the first one Woodrow Wilson attempted to keep. It is labeled:

T. W. Wilson
Diary 1876 –
June 3rd.

Included are many pages of careful shorthand practice notes. Wilson began his study of shorthand early in his college career and continued his use of it throughout his lifetime. Several pages are headed "Phonography"; others are headed "Study of words." Laid in the volume are some careful drawings of ships, one of them possibly by Wilson himself. On page 80, after a November 23, 1876, entry, in shorthand, there appear the words: "Discontinued

for want of time to do it *Justice*." This is typical. Wilson was never a diarist, and in the few cases where he tried to keep a diary he seldom got past the first few entries.

7. Another of Woodrow Wilson's early notebooks, dated February 13, 1877, and headed "Private." The volume contains shorthand entries, notes in longhand on "Constitution-making," a list of "English Prose Writers," and other jottings. On page 94, under the heading "For Library," we find a list of works on political science and history, among which are a number of authors to whom Wilson in his later writings returned again and again—Burke, Montesquieu, De Tocqueville, Bagehot, and John Stuart Mill. Several actually did become a part of Wilson's library, and are preserved among his more than 6,000 books, now in the Woodrow Wilson Room in the Library of Congress.

8*. Copy of a picture, taken *ca.* 1877, of "The Alligators," a congenial group of college friends with whom Wilson boarded during part of his undergraduate days at Princeton. Wilson is the young man standing with hat in hand.

9*. Number 31 West Range, the room in which Woodrow Wilson lived as a graduate student at the University of Virginia in 1881.

10. Last page of a long handwritten letter written by Wilson on July 30, 1879, from Horse Cove, Macon County, N. C., where he was "perched high on the Blue Ridge" with his mother, brother, younger sister, and her children. He had now been a graduate of Princeton University for about a month. The letter was written to Robert Bridges, one of his closest friends and a classmate in the famous Princeton class of 1879:

Of my own prospects I have nothing new to tell. I have secured a room at the University of Virginia and am due there on the first of October. I still have some respite before I

filter my enthusiasm for my profession through the dry dust of Law.

Wilson was still signing himself "Thos. W. Wilson."

11. Another letter from Wilson to his friend Robert Bridges, written on August 22, 1881, from Maysville, Ky., where he was visiting his older sister, Mrs. A. R. Kennedy. Toward the end of the long letter we find this passage, which somehow has a familiar ring:

"Freedom of the Press" is an expression which carries a very big idea in it now-a-days. It implies the difference between the darkness of Russia and the light of England and America. But I am getting into big topics here, and mustn't bore you with these ramblings. You see the temptation to have one of our old "talks" is strong upon me whenever I take up the pen.

The postscript which follows has its own interest:

You see I am no longer "Tommy," *except to my old friends*; but have imitated Charley in taking the liberty of dropping one of my names, as superfluous.

The letter is signed "Woodrow Wilson."

12. Power of attorney given to Woodrow Wilson by his parents on June 13, 1882, early in his practice of law. It is carefully written out in the young lawyer's own handwriting.

13. Letter to Robert Bridges, written on August 25, 1882, from Atlanta, Ga., where Wilson was practicing law, though, if the truth were known, with waning enthusiasm:

Did I tell you about Renick, first my office-mate and now my partner? He is a capital fellow who studied law with me at the University of Virginia. He is a little older than I, and came to Atlanta about a year ago; is one of the best informed and most cultivated men of my acquaintance, and a perfect enthusiast in his profession. Our division of labor will probably be to assign him the duties of attorney and me those of barrister, since he prefers "office work" and I like most the duties connected with the conduct and argument of cases in court.

We are thoroughly congenial and our association will, I am sure, be entirely satisfactory to both of us. Already some practice is coming to us and we are determined that hard work shall make it more and more.

14*. Copy of a photograph of Edward Ireland Renick, Woodrow Wilson's young law partner, in the Atlanta days, *ca.* 1882.

15. Certificate admitting Woodrow Wilson to practice law in the "several Courts of Law and Equity" in Georgia, October 19, 1882. (A photocopy is exhibited.)

Wilson's biographer, Ray Stannard Baker, points out that the examinations in those days were "conducted by a committee of four seasoned lawyers and had something of the interest of a gladiatorial contest. An audience was often present to watch the baiting of the would-be lawyer. . . . Wilson's examination lasted all of two hours . . . when the examiner finally propounded a long and complicated catch question, the Judge interposed: 'Mr. Wilson needn't respond to that question. The Court himself could not answer it.'"

16*. Copy of a photograph of Ellen Louise Axson, taken shortly before she became engaged to Woodrow Wilson, *ca.* 1883.

17*. Copy of a photograph taken in 1884 of the Johns Hopkins Glee Club, of which Woodrow Wilson was a member during his graduate years at "The Hopkins." Wilson, who at that time wore a mustache, is standing in the back row, second from the left.

18. Handwritten letter of April 4, 1884, from Woodrow Wilson to Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston, submitting "some mss. which speaks for itself"—three essays which subsequently became a part of his first book, *Congressional Government*:

After spending much time for a number of years in a study of the practical side of modern constitutions, I have attempted a sketch of our federal government in those particulars of internal organization which seem to me clearly func-

tional, and therefore essential to a proper study of our constitutional system. . . .

The three essays I send you evidently go but part of the way. . . .

My proposition, then, is this: If you approve of the parts I send, and would publish the whole as a small volume, provided the parts to be written should come up to the sample, I shall set out upon the completion of the plan indicated as soon as possible.

19. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. replied in this fashion to Wilson on April 28, 1884, expressing their interest in his manuscript:

We can only say that if the rest is as good as this, we hope you will send it to us and allow us to consider the question of publication. Farther than that we cannot go, and we beg you will take this letter as evidence of our sincere interest and of not a little confidence in your ability to produce an interesting and acceptable book.

20. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. wrote again to Woodrow Wilson on November 26, 1884, after reading the entire manuscript of his book. This is a copy of the publishers' letter, written in Wilson's own hand. (Evidently he sent the original to one of his correspondents.)

Our examination of the manuscript of your work on *Congressional Government*, which you have recently sent us, has confirmed the favorable opinion which we formed of the first chapters some months ago, and we shall take pleasure in publishing the book at our own risk, and paying you the usual royalty of 10 per cent on the retail price of all copies sold.

Naturally this letter excited the young author. On November 28 he wrote to his fiancée:

They have actually offered me as good terms as if I were already a well-known writer! The success is of such proportions as almost to take my breath away—it has distanced my biggest hopes.

21. First contract with Houghton, Mifflin & Co., December 3, 1884, for publication of *Congressional Government*.

22. Woodrow Wilson's *Congressional Government* (Boston, 1885), opened to the dedication to his father.

23. Handwritten letter from Dr. Joseph Ruggles Wilson to his son, Woodrow Wilson, sent from Wilmington, N. C., January 30, 1885. *Congressional Government* had just arrived, bearing its dedication, about which the old doctor had known nothing.

My precious son—

Your book has been received and gloated over. The "dedication" took me by surprise, and never have I felt such a blow of love. Shall I confess it?—I wept and sobbed in the stir of the glad pain. God bless you, my noble child, for such a token of your affection.

I cannot write you at length touching the contents of the volume which is so dear to my pride. I have read portions of it, more than once, with an ever-new admiration. You have cause for thankfulness and for courage.

The love we all feel for you is as large as possible.

Your own affe[ctionate]
Father

24. Gamaliel Bradford's review of *Congressional Government* in *The Nation*, February 12, 1885. In part it reads:

We have no hesitation in saying that this is one of the most important books, dealing with political subjects, which have ever issued from the American press. We have often been asked by students of politics and by foreign visitors for some book which would explain the real working of our Government, and have been obliged to confess that there was none in existence. . . . This want Mr. Wilson has come forward to supply. . . .

Wilson the Teacher

Wilson's first teaching position was at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania, one of the excellent early schools for women. Leaving there in 1888, he went on to Middletown, Conn., where he spent two very happy years as a member of the faculty of Wesleyan University. From Wesleyan he returned to his alma mater, Princeton, as Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Science. During these years his three daughters were born; during this period also he became increasingly concerned with writing, and embarked upon an active

program of lecturing throughout the country.

25. In this letter of March 19, 1886, to another Princeton classmate, William R. Wilder, in regard to a class dinner which was in prospect, Wilson wrote:

I am sincerely obliged for your cordial note of Wednesday. I have accepted the invitation to the Dinner—with many misgivings as to my *toast*. That, however, will be the only thing to mar my pleasure on the festive occasion: and seeing you and the other '79 men will be some compensation to me for missing the reunion last June. Prepare yourself for a big grasp of the hand. . . .

26*. Photograph of Woodrow Wilson, *ca.* 1886, while he still wore his "handle-bar" mustache.

27. One of Wilson's early journals, written at Bryn Mawr and, quite characteristically, containing only three or four entries. The one for October 20, 1887, is both amusing and revealing (*see illustration*):

Lecturing to young women of the present generation on the history and principles of politics is about as appropriate and profitable as would be lecturing to stone-masons on the evolution of fashion in dress. There is a painful *absenteeism* of mind on the part of the audience. Passing through a vacuum, your speech generates no heat. Perhaps it is some of it due to undergraduateism, not all to femininity.

I have devoted myself to a literary life; but I do not see how a literary life can be built up on foundations of undergraduate instruction. That instruction compels one to live with the commonplaces, the A. B. C., of every subject, to dwell upon these with an emphasis and an invention altogether disproportionate to their intrinsic weight and importance: it keeps one on the dusty, century-travelled high-roads of every subject, from which one gets no outlooks except those that are catalogued and vulgarized in every guide-book. One gets weary plodding and yet grows habituated to it and finds all excursions aside more and more difficult. What is a fellow to do?

28. Handwritten letter of August 2,

1888, from Wilson to Moses S. Slaughter, sent from Bryn Mawr, giving his ideas, as an instructor of young women, in regard to the teaching of Caesar to boys:

Boys like generals, like fighting, like accounts of battles: if, therefore, they could be given a just conception of the reality of this man Caesar—could see him as a *sure-enough* man (who in his youth, for instance, a fop and a lady-killer, was yet in his full age an incomparable commander and a compeller of liking, nay, of devotion, on the part of the rudest soldier—was himself a lover to strategy and force); if they could be made to realize that these Commentaries were written, in many parts probably, in the camp (on some rude stool, perhaps,—the noises of the silence of the camp outside) when the deeds of which they tell were fresh in the mind—perhaps also heavy on the muscles—of the man who was their author as well as author of their history—if, in short, they could be given a fellow-feeling, an enthusiasm, or even a wonder for this versatile fellow-man of theirs, reading the Commentaries would be easy, would be fun—and their contents would never be forgotten, I should say. Maps help to give pictures of the fight: if the boys could be gotten to *play* at the campaigns it would be a capital help: *anything* to dispel the idea that Caesar wrote grammatical exercises in hard words!

29*. The house in which the Wilsons lived from 1888 to 1890, while the young professor was teaching at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

30*. Copies of photographs of the Wilson daughters as children, *ca.* 1888–90. The two standing together are Jessie and Margaret; the one alone is Eleanor.

31. Wilson's early draft, written in May 1889, for an essay, "Character of Democracy in the United States." The handwritten corrections are his own. This essay subsequently became the fourth chapter of his book, *An Old Master*, published in 1893. It is interesting to note that even at that early date Wilson was referring to "the very *size* to which our governmental organism has attained."

32. E. R. Craven, Clerk of the Board of Trustees, College of New Jersey (Prince-

ton University), wrote this letter to Woodrow Wilson on February 17, 1890, informing him that he had been unanimously elected Professor of "Jurisprudence & Political Economy." The salary attached to the chair was "Three Thousand Dollars *per annum*."

33. Dr. James McCosh, longtime friend of the Wilson family, and at this period President Emeritus of the College of New Jersey, sent his greetings to Woodrow Wilson on February 17, 1890:

I am glad they are bringing you back to your old college. You will receive a welcome here and will have a wide field of usefulness. You will enter in and possess it.

34*. Photograph, *ca.* 1890, of Dr. James McCosh.

35. A. W. Hazen, a warm friend of Wilson's when he was teaching at Wesleyan, addressed this letter to him on March 4, 1890:

For some days it has been in my mind and heart to send you a line. First of all, I want to congratulate you upon the invitation from Princeton. It is a most pleasant thing to receive such tokens of esteem—an experience which everybody anticipated for you. We here wish, with all our souls, that you might see the way open to decline the flattering proposal of your Alma Mater. Can we do anything to *open* it? Pres. Raymond assured me yesterday that the authorities here would grant you almost any request, if you could be induced to prolong your stay here for a time. And I must gratify myself, though I cannot hope to influence you, by saying that I should be a sincere mourner, if you were to leave this city.

36. On March 8, 1890, Woodrow Wilson sent this reply to A. W. Hazen:

Your kind letter of March 4th warmed my heart as it has not been warmed in a long while. I do not know, I am sure, how I have deserved the affectionate friendship you have offered me and I have so eagerly accepted; but I do know that that friendship has itself done not a little towards rendering me worthy of it, so much have I been stirred and benefited by it. Mrs. Wilson and I have regarded our relationship with you and Mrs. Hazen as one of the chief

advantages and pleasures of our life in Middletown; and I sincerely wish that I might say that there was a prospect of our continuing to enjoy it. But I have virtually committed myself to the Princeton authorities, and must accept their call. My only demand was that I be allowed to continue my connection with the Johns Hopkins, and to that they have very generously consented. I shall leave Wesleyan with genuine and profound regret; but with many most valuable additions to the roll of my indulgent friends.

37*. The house at 48 Library Place, where the Wilsons lived at Princeton, *ca.* 1890–97.

38. Thomas Wentworth Higginson addressed this letter to Woodrow Wilson, from Dublin, N. H., on September 14, 1891:

Allow me to express the pleasure with which I have read your paper in the *Atlantic*. Your literary touch is so light and sure that you ought by no means to confine yourself to public questions which so many others are treating. We have few who possess the literary touch.

I should not venture to write this, but that the best reward of literature lies in the acknowledgments it brings from strangers.

39. Letter from Dr. Stockton Axson, Wilson's brother-in-law and close friend, written on November 10, 1896, upon receiving a copy of *Mere Literature*, which Wilson had dedicated to him:

My dear Brother Woodrow:—

How can I tell you of the mixed emotions of surprise, love and gratitude which surge upon me as I open the volume "*Mere Literature*" just received and find that you have done me the honor to dedicate it to me! As it has all happened within the past two minutes I shall not dare to try to express all that I feel, for if I did I should "slop over" I know. It gives me an additional reason for wanting to get well in order that I may try to live to be a little worthy of the beautiful dignity of those dedicatory words. And as for having my name connected with such literature—well that is more than I had ever hoped for!

Shown also is Wilson's draft for the dedication, written with his left hand, the doctors having forbidden him to use his right

hand because of neuritis. The "P. o. P." notation which follows the draft refers to a book on the philosophy of politics, which Wilson for many years hoped to write, but never completed.

40*. Photograph of the house which Professor and Mrs. Wilson built in Princeton, ca. 1896.

41. Diary volume which, like most of Wilson's others, consists mainly of blank pages. The entry for January 21, 1897, reads:

Evening, dined at Dr. Murray's with Theodore Roosevelt, who lectured after dinner in Alexander Hall on "An Object Lesson in Municipal Reform,"—the application of the principles of civil service reform to the make-up and discipline of the N. Y. police force.

42. Letter of May 16, 1898, from C. C. Cuyler to Woodrow Wilson:

It affords me much pleasure to enclose you herein the agreement to which it has been my good fortune to secure the signatures. This closed the matter most satisfactorily. . . .

There was enclosed with this letter an agreement by which "the party of the first part"—Woodrow Wilson, Professor of Political Science in Princeton University—in spite of having received an advantageous "proposition" from another institution, would stipulate that for five years, beginning with the college year 1898-99, he would not sever his connection with Princeton University in order to accept a call elsewhere; and that he would not during that time give any course of lectures at any other institution of learning that would interrupt or interfere with his regular duties of instruction at Princeton University. The "parties of the second part" on the other hand agreed that they would during the same period pay Professor Wilson certain sums, not here specified.

In point of fact Wilson received many calls from other institutions, some of which interested him greatly, but in no case did

any one of them succeed in drawing him away from Princeton.

43. "Saloon Passenger List," June 17, 1899, of the S. S. *Furnessia*, on which Woodrow Wilson and his brother-in-law, Stockton Axson, sailed for Glasgow. This was the second of the trips abroad which afforded Wilson great refreshment in his hard-pressed academic years. The last sheet shows the ship's log which he kept.

44. Wilson's notes for an address to be delivered before the 19th Century Club in New York, November 15, 1899, entitled "The College Man and Society":

A university not the cloistered place it once was,—but a place of quick and eager ferment,—only *free* and apart,—not in the midst of "interests."

45. Letter from Theodore Roosevelt to Woodrow Wilson, written on November 16, 1899, after the two men had met at the 19th Century Club in New York the night before:

Just a line to say how delighted I was with your address last night! It was admirable in every way.

Wilson's reply, which was made on November 22, seems not to have been preserved in the Library's Theodore Roosevelt papers.

46. Letter from Edward Ireland Renick, Wilson's law partner in the Atlanta days, written on December 27, 1899:

I need not assure you that what you have written in the books I sent you has deeply touched me. Our own Lamb has told us how rare and how lovely it is to have that hand clasp ours in cordial friendship at forty which helped us in our youth, to turn the pages of the *Amicitus* [sic].

You and I sat nearly twenty years ago reading together the *Eneid*, and to-day we are as fresh and warm in our regard and affection—each for the other—as in those days of enthusiasm and romance.

This I count among my dearest possessions—your genuine and *abiding* friendship.

47. Trying to maintain his growing family and the many young relatives who stayed with the Wilsons in Princeton, and to satisfy his constant need for books, Wilson found his Princeton salary hard to stretch. But by this time his outside lectures and his writings were beginning to bring in substantial returns. One of his record books is shown here, containing a note headed "Extra Earnings," in 1899 and 1900.

48*. Woodrow Wilson and his family on vacation at Muskoka, Ontario, Canada. Old snapshots, much enlarged, ca. 1900.

President of Princeton, Governor of New Jersey, and Presidential Candidate

Wilson was made President of Princeton University in 1902 and continued in that capacity for eight stimulating and, toward the end, controversial years. In 1910 he found himself actively in politics. After a campaign for the governorship of New Jersey which attracted the attention of the whole country, he was elected, and on January 17, 1911, he assumed office. By the spring of the following year he was an avowed candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

49. In this entry in his diary for March 27, 1901, Wilson quotes what he said in introducing Grover Cleveland, who read a lecture on the Venezuelan Boundary Controversy in Alexander Hall, at Princeton:

My function is, not to introduce Mr. Cleveland,—that were superfluous anywhere,—but, rather, to say, on behalf of the University, how important an occasion it always seems to us when he is to speak. He has chosen to make Princeton the home of his retirement from office; but there are a few men of essential and intrinsic force who cannot retire from power. We rejoice that one of these has made this his place of thought and of public utterance.

50. Wilson's notes for words to be spoken in a memorial service to President McKinley, September 19, 1901:

Amidst this hush of parties, we think upon our responsibilities as citizens. What is the part set for us? . . .

We speak of the immortality of institutions, which survive presidents. But institutions are no more vital than the spirit which made and sustains them,—and of that spirit we are the custodians.

51. Invitation to the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President of Princeton University, October 25, 1902.

52*. Photograph of Woodrow Wilson in academic robes, probably taken about the time he became President of Princeton University in 1902.

53*. "Prospect," the President's house at Princeton, where the Wilson family lived from 1902 to 1910.

54*. The Wilson family in front of their fireplace at "Prospect," ca. 1903.

55. A hint of the future is suggested in this letter of February 3, 1906, from Wilson to George Harvey, who had more or less seriously "nominated" him as President of the United States at the famous Lotos Club dinner in New York that evening:

Before I go to bed tonight I must express to you, simply but most warmly, my thanks for the remarks you made at the Lotos dinner. It was most delightful to have such thoughts uttered about me, whether they were deserved or not, and I thank you with all my heart.

56. A birthday letter from Woodrow Wilson to Grover Cleveland, written on March 5, 1906 (*see illustration*):

. . . if I may judge by my own feeling what a man specially wants to know on his birth-day is how he stands, not in reputation or in power, but in the affection of those whose affection he cares for. The fine thing about the feeling for yourself which I find in the mind of almost everyone I talk with, is that it is mixed with genuine affection.

(From the papers of Grover Cleveland.)

57. Photostatic copy of a letter written by Woodrow Wilson on his own typewriter on November 6, 1906, to his warm friends

Fred Yates, English portrait painter, and his wife, whom he had met in the Lake District, Rydal, England, on one of his summer trips there. Friendships such as these meant a great deal to Wilson and to his family throughout their lives, as can be seen from what he wrote:

It is exactly a month to-day since we sailed from Glasgow. You have been in our thoughts constantly, and with every thought went deep abiding affection. It would be hard to say now what a mere summer in the dear Lake District would have done for me if I had got mere rest and recreation. It is always affection that heals me, and the dear friendships I made were my real tonic and restorative. It would be hard to overstate what "the dear Yates" did for me; and I shall forever bless them and seek them as I turn hither and thither in my journey. . . .

I have so far escaped actual entanglement in politics, though the meshes were spread for me by wireless telegraphy before I landed. An effort more serious than I had anticipated was made to induce me to become a candidate for the Senate; but grace was given me and I declined. I hope that that will quiet other dangers.

We grow impatient for the pictures,—not because you are not doing just what we wanted you to do, but only because we love and desire them. How content I shall be when I get the drawing of Ellen hung here in my library!

At the end there appears in the handwriting of Mrs. Wilson the following:

To Mrs. Yates—

Dear, dear love to all & thanks for the letters! Will write—very soon. I have been as busy as Woodrow—indeed *busier* (!) for I have no secretary. . . .

58*. Photograph of Fred Yates, taken *ca.* 1906.

59*. Copies of Fred Yates' sketches of Ellen Axson [Mrs. Woodrow] Wilson and of her daughters, Jessie, shown alone, and Margaret and Eleanor, in the double portrait sketch. (Supplied to Ray Stannard Baker by Mrs. Yates, and presented by Mr. Baker to the Library.)

60*. Copy of Fred Yates' portrait sketch of Woodrow Wilson, *ca.* 1908.

61*. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson in the garden at "Prospect," *ca.* 1910.

62*. Miss Florence Griswold's home, in Old Lyme, Conn., where the Wilson family spent several summers while Wilson was President of Princeton. Mrs. Wilson enjoyed painting in one of the small studios on the grounds.

63. David B. Jones sent a telegram on June 30, 1910, in response to a letter Wilson had written him three days earlier, asking for his views and those of his brother, Thomas D. Jones, of Cyrus H. McCormick, and of William B. McIlvaine (all Trustees of Princeton University) as to whether Wilson ought to withdraw from Princeton in order to accept the nomination as Governor of New Jersey, with "as definite a prospect of the Democratic [Presidential] nomination in 1912 as it is possible to have in the nature of the case and the conditions of the time." The copy of Jones' telegram shown here was made by Wilson with his own typewriter:

All four concur unreservedly in the opinion that no obligation whatever exists on your part, either to any individual supporter or to the University as a whole, which should deter you from following your own inclination. Question what you had better do is largely personal to yourself. We do not feel sufficiently clear on the subject to advise. We appreciate your perplexity and our sympathies are and will continue to be with you. Whatever your conclusion may be, you can rely on our hearty support in any field of service you may enter upon.

64. Wilson's statement, issued on July 15, 1910, of his position with regard to the nomination for the governorship of New Jersey. This was written on his own typewriter, and corrected in his handwriting:

There has recently been so much talk of the possibility of my being nominated by the Democrats of New Jersey for the governorship of the State and I have been asked by so many persons whom I respect what my attitude would be towards such a nomination that it would be an affectation and discourtesy on my part to ignore the matter any longer.

I need not say that I am in no sense a candidate for the nomination and that I would not in any circumstances do anything to obtain it. My present duties and responsibilities are such as should satisfy any man desirous of rendering public service. They certainly satisfy me and I do not wish to be drawn away from them. But my wish does not constitute my duty, and, if it should turn out to be true, as so many apparently well informed persons have assured me they believe it will, that it is the wish and hope of a decided majority of the thoughtful Democrats of the State that I should consent to accept the party's nomination for the great office of Governor, I should deem it a duty, as well as an honour and a privilege, to do so.

I cannot and do not venture to assume that this is true; it remains to be seen whether it is or not; I should not feel personally disappointed if it sh. turn out otherwise. But it is clearly due to the many public men and to the many representatives of the public press who have urged me to say how I feel about this very important matter that I should make this statement rather than seem to avoid their legitimate inquiries.

65*. "Looking Him Over," a cartoon from the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, December 29, 1910, showing Woodrow Wilson being scrutinized by the Democratic donkey.

66. First page of Wilson's draft of his inaugural address as Governor of New Jersey, January 17, 1911, written with his own typewriter and corrected in pencil in his handwriting:

I assume the great office of Governor of the State with unaffected diffidence. Many great men have made this office illustrious. . . .

The opportunity of our day in the field of politics no man can mistake who can read any, even the most superficial, signs of the times. . . . The whole world has changed within the life-time of men not yet in their thirties: the world of business, and therefore the world of society and the world of politics. . . .

Corporations are no longer hobgoblins which have sprung at us out of some mysterious ambush, nor yet unholy inventions of rascally rich men, nor yet the puzzling devices by which ingenious lawyers build up huge rights out of a multitude of small wrongs; but merely organizations of a perfectly intelligible sort which the law has licensed for the convenience of exten-

sive business; organizations which have proved very useful but which have for the time being slipped out of the control of the very law that gave them leave to be and that can make or unmake them at pleasure. We have now to set ourselves to control them, soberly but effectively, and to bring them thoroughly within the regulation of the law.

67*. Woodrow Wilson at his desk in the Governor's office, Trenton, N. J., ca. 1911.

68. Letter of June 22, 1911, from Wilson to James A. Hoyt, of Columbia, S. C., containing this comment on his candidacy for high office:

I do not feel that I shall ever care to undertake an active campaign for the Presidential nomination. I should feel that a nomination obtained in that way was hardly worth having, but the spontaneous efforts made by my friends in various quarters have been to me the most delightful proof that I have been able to accomplish at least something, and I want to say that one of my greatest gratifications is your own generous attitude.

69*. Campaign picture of Woodrow Wilson, ca. 1911.

70*. Woodrow Wilson's crowded New York City headquarters, 1911.

71. Woodrow Wilson's handwritten letter of December 21, 1911, to Col. George Harvey (*see illustration*), sent about two weeks after the famous meeting between Harvey, Henry Watterson, and Wilson at the Manhattan Club in New York City, in the course of which Harvey had asked Wilson whether his support of him in *Harper's Weekly* was becoming embarrassing. Wilson had replied directly and frankly that it was. This was his afterthought:

Every day I am confirmed in the judgement that my mind is a one-track road, and can run only one train of thought at a time! A long time after that interview with you and Marse Henry at the Manhattan Club it came over me that when (at the close of the interview) you asked me that question about the *Weekly*, I answered it simply as a matter of fact, and of business, and said never a word of my sincere gratitude to you for all your generous support,

or of my hope that it might be continued. Forgive me, and forget my manners!

72*. Cartoon from the *New York World*, January 19, 1912, picturing George Harvey being tossed off the Woodrow Wilson bandwagon.

73. In this letter of April 3, 1912, to his future Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, Wilson wrote:

The past five days have constituted the limit within which it was necessary to act on *all* the bills unloaded on me at the end of our legislative session, which closed on Thursday last, and it has been impossible for me to write sooner in reply to your two letters of last week.

I very cheerfully avail myself of the earliest moment of freedom to reply to the question about my votes in 1900 and 1908. At both those elections I voted for William Jennings Bryan (or, rather, for the Democratic electors), voting the entire Democratic ticket.

Election to the Presidency; Domestic Reforms

Wilson received the Democratic Presidential nomination in Baltimore in the summer of 1912 at one of the most colorful of all political conventions, and he was elected the following November. After a brief trip to Bermuda for a rest after the fast-moving campaign, he was sworn in as President on March 4, 1913. Having chosen his Cabinet, and startled, as well as pleased, the country by delivering his first message to Congress in person, he lost no time in pursuing certain vital reforms which had been promised in the party platform—among them tariff, currency, and trust legislation.

74. Letter from Frank I. Cobb to Woodrow Wilson, June 6, 1912, written a few days after the *New York World*, the pre-eminent Democratic newspaper of the country, had finally come out for Woodrow Wilson. "*The World* believes," the editorial had said, "that he would be a progressive constitutional President whom the

American people could trust and for whom they would never have cause to apologize." Cobb commented:

It will gratify you, I think, to know that no other editorial printed in *The World* in many years met with such public response as the one advocating your nomination for President. The letters of commendation are still pouring into the office. Unquestionably the thoughtful, intelligent, disinterested element of the party in the East is largely on your side, and the volume of independent Republican support that you can command is not the least interesting element.

Whether we win or lose at Baltimore we can at least make a real fight for a real principle.

75. Draft of a plank on currency reform, evidently intended for use in the Democratic platform of 1912. The corrections are in Wilson's handwriting.

We recognize the fact that our present banking system and our present system of currency are entirely inadequate to serve the great commercial and industrial operations of the country, either promptly or when most needed, and that their inadequacy subjects the country not only to constant serious inconvenience but also to a constant risk of disastrous financial disturbance and to recurrent panics. We favor, therefore, changes in the regulation and credit basis of our currency . . . and also changes in our banking laws . . .

76. Wilson's handwritten notes made in the course of preparing his speech accepting the Presidential nomination, August 7, 1912. He had boarded the yacht *Corona*, which belonged to his friend Cleveland H. Dodge, and was quietly cruising in Long Island Sound while he considered the wording of his address. The notes were written on stationery headed "The State of New Jersey," but Wilson, with his usual meticulous feeling in such matters, wrote at the head of the sheet: "Private Paper."

77*. Probably the first photograph taken of Woodrow Wilson with Thomas R. Marshall, as candidates respectively for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency of the United States. It was made on August 7, 1912, during the notification ceremonies at Sea Girt, N. J.

78*. Wilson on horseback, reviewing National Guard troops at Sea Girt, N. J., 1912.

79*. Cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman on the campaign of 1912, "Rocky Road to the White House." Taft, Wilson, and Theodore Roosevelt are all shown; Roosevelt carries the "big stick" and Wilson is in golfing costume.

80. Note of congratulation written on November 6, 1912, by Louis D. Brandeis, later Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by Wilson's appointment:

Your great victory, so nobly won, fills me with a deep sense of gratitude; and I feel that every American should be congratulated, except possibly yourself.

May strength be given you to bear the heavy burden.

81. Letter of congratulation sent on November 8, 1912, by an old friend, James Bryce, now British Ambassador to the United States:

Though I am debarred from congratulating a victor in a political campaign, there is nothing to prevent me from sending sincere good wishes and earnest hopes to an old friend who, being a scholar and a man of learning has obtained a rare and splendid opportunity of shewing in the amplest sphere of action what the possession of thought and learning may accomplish for the good of a nation in the field of practical statesmanship. This opportunity is yours, and I may wish you joy the more heartily because I feel confident that your attainments and character promise success. Few have ever reached your high office equally qualified, in both respects, to discharge its duties worthily.

82. Letter from Woodrow Wilson to Charles H. Grasty of the *Baltimore Sun*, written on November 20, 1912, from Bermuda, where the Wilson family was enjoying a brief vacation after the election. Grasty had presented to the President-elect a large scrapbook of cuttings and cartoons relating to the recent campaign. Wilson wrote:

... I shall keep the book as one of my chief treasures. It contains many things of which I learned for the first time in turning its pages. How is a man ever to know even the circumstances of his own day?

The scrapbook survives in the papers of Woodrow Wilson.

83*. Photographs of Woodrow Wilson and his family on their trip to Bermuda, soon after the 1912 election.

84. Wilson's draft, February 5, 1913, of his much-quoted letter to A. Mitchell Palmer, who had asked his views as to a Joint Resolution with regard to the Presidential term. The question was, Wilson wrote: "Shall our Presidents be free, so far as the law is concerned, to seek a second term of four years, or shall they be limited by constitutional amendment to a single term of four years, or to a single term extended to six years?" Wilson's conclusion, stated quite frankly, was that Presidents should not be limited to a single term of four years or to a single term of six years. It is interesting to notice that the following words, first written into the draft, were crossed out by Wilson's pen:

At the outset, and in order to clear the ground, let me say that I do not understand this discussion to have anything whatever to do with the question of a third term.

85. Handwritten letter of February 14, 1913, addressed by Wilson to William Jennings Bryan, later to become his first Secretary of State:

Here, in the inner recesses of a big club, is the only place I can ever get, nowadays, a few minutes to myself, and a chance to write a few lines with my own hand. . . .

I have been thinking much, of late, of foreign appointments. I want to find exceptional men, out of the common run, for all the chief posts. Men who will *see* and think.

(From the William Jennings Bryan papers.)

86. Woodrow Wilson's letter of February 23, 1913, to Josephus Daniels of

Raleigh, N. C., asking him to be Secretary of the Navy:

I have been sweating blood over the cabinet choices, and have decided to beg of you that you will do me the very great service of accepting the Secretaryship of the Navy. I know of no one I trust more entirely or affectionately; and I am sure that you will trust and believe me when I assure you that you will, in my judgment, best serve the party and its new leader by accepting this post. I cannot spare you from my council table.

Daniels accepted the post and served for eight years.

(From the papers of Josephus Daniels.)

87*. Woodrow Wilson, about the time of his first inauguration.

88. Invitation, program, and tickets of admission for Woodrow Wilson's first inauguration, March 4, 1913. (From the papers of Josephus Daniels.)

89*. President Wilson with his secretary and friend, Joseph P. Tumulty, at the President's desk in the White House, 1913.

90*. An early picture of President Wilson and his Cabinet, taken in March 1913. From left to right: President Wilson; William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; James C. McReynolds, Attorney General; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General; Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War; and William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State.

91. Page of notes relating to diplomatic appointments, with corrections and emendations in Woodrow Wilson's handwriting, made early in March 1913.

92. Looseleaf leather-bound notebook with "The President" in gold letters on the cover. The memoranda shown were al-

most certainly written soon after Wilson's inauguration:

Immediate:

Civil Service Commission

Philippine Commr of Commerce and Police Commissioners of the D. C.

Delegates to International Congress on Safety at Sea. (See letter from Sen W. A. Smith of Mich.)

Learn law and decide on policy regarding consular service

Anti-Japanese legislation—Cal., Ore., and Washington.

Commission on Industrial Relations (See W. B. Wilson and mem. fr. Col. House)

93. First page of a draft of Wilson's statement of March 11, 1913, on the attitude of his administration toward Central and South America. The corrections in ink are in Wilson's handwriting.

One of the chief objects of my administration will be to cultivate the friendship and deserve the confidence of our sister republics of Central and South America, and to promote in every proper and honorable way the interests which are common to the peoples of the two continents. . . .

Cooperation is possible only when supported at every turn by the orderly processes of just government based upon law, not upon arbitrary or irregular force. We hold, as I am sure all thoughtful leaders of republican government everywhere hold, that just government rests always upon the consent of the governed, and that there can be no freedom without order based upon law and upon the public conscience and approval. We shall look to make these principles the basis of mutual intercourse, respect, and helpfulness between our sister republics and ourselves.

94. Letter of April 4, 1913, from Wilson's old friend, Fred Yates, of Rydal, Ambleside, England, who had been a guest at the White House during the inauguration and the days immediately following:

It was good of you to write those few precious words in my copy of "The New Freedom"

It arrived yesterday thro' the Cunard Office, and my wife and Mary and I are reading it together and we exclaim that we can hear your actual voice in some of the sentences—

And what memories I have, of those few hours at the White House—that first ride with you and Mrs. Wilson around the Washington Monument and afterwards with you in the Park.—and how we all played and sang together—your dear Margaret and Nellie in the Cake Walk—and how the first sound of music that went through the White House was “Now thank we all our God”—I have my beloved “old glory” here that Mr. Tumulty so kindly sent aboard the “Franconia”—

And I am now hard at work, determined to get finer colour qualities; I have learnt my necessity in this while in America. I have naturally a faculty for getting a likeness but I must get richer and finer qualities in colour. So I am working my two dear people, and am painting them both on one canvas.—Mary is in magnificent health and my wife looks radiant—

I see five thrushes seeking for worms outside my window as I write—the same window you sat in—you see we connect up our daily thoughts with you.—

Well—all England seems to have full trust and confidence in the new President, and the certainty of a new Era dawning for America.—Love from us all

95. First page of the printed reading copy of Wilson's first address to Congress (April 8, 1913); and two typed introductory paragraphs, perhaps drafted later, referring to the fact that he was himself reading his own message before the Congress, thus breaking a long-standing precedent (*see illustration*):

I am very glad indeed to have this opportunity to address the two Houses directly and to verify for myself the impression that the President of the United States is a person, not a mere department of the Government hailing Congress from some isolated island of jealous power, sending messages, not speaking naturally and with his own voice,—that he is a human being trying to coöperate with other human beings in a common service. After this pleasant experience I shall feel quite normal in all our dealings with one another.

96*. Cartoon by John T. McCutcheon relating to President Wilson's first address to Congress, April 8, 1913. Two contrasting views are shown—the reading of such a message by a clerk, before a nearly empty

house; and the reading of the message by the President himself (“modern Wilsonian method”) before a crowded chamber and galleries.

97. Photostat of a letter from Woodrow Wilson to Fred Yates, May 26, 1913, in reply to the latter's warmhearted letter of April 4 (*see no. 94*):

I cannot tell you what pleasure your letter gave me,—gave us! The voice of a dear friend amidst the clangour of these days of rush and confusion and anxious responsibility is like sweet music and renews everything that is fresh and normal and invigorating in me. Thank you with all my heart!—Nothing has been accomplished yet,—everything is in course,—but the signs that our programme will go through are all good so far and the opinion of the country continues to back me in a most encouraging way. We are all well, and go at our daily tasks with zest. And how often we think of you all, God bless you! The day after I am released from this great job I shall take ship for Rydal!

These are but a few, hasty lines, but they are freighted with deep affection for all three of you from all five of us.

Neutrality and Preparedness; Reelection to the Presidency

As the ominous onslaught of the First World War shook Europe in the summer of 1914, President Wilson urged upon his countrymen neutrality of thought and action. Meanwhile he himself faced personal tragedy in the death of his first wife. The *Lusitania* incident and the increasing difficulty of the country's position towards the warring nations led in the spring of 1916 to his swing around the country on behalf of preparedness. And on this note, but still struggling to keep the country out of war, Wilson was elected for the second time to the Presidency.

98. Wilson's handwritten draft of a message of November 11, 1913, to William Bayard Hale, whom he had sent as special commissioner to Mexico:

Confer with northern leaders and inform them that we contemplate permitting shipments

*Introduction to message to
Congress, Apr. 8, 1913*

I am very glad indeed to have this
opportunity to address the two Houses
directly and to verify for myself the im-
pression that the President of the United
States is a person, not a mere department
of the Government ~~hailing~~ Congress from
some isolated island of jealous power,
sending messages, not speaking naturally
and with his own voice, ^{*that he is*}—a human being
trying to coöperate with other human beings

^a
in the common service. After this pleasant
experience I shall ^{*quite*} ~~try to~~ feel normal in
respect of all our dealings with one another.

MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES:

I have called the Congress together in ex-
traordinary session because a duty was laid
upon the party now in power at the recent
elections which it ought to perform promptly,
in order that the burden carried by the people
under existing law may be lightened as soon
as possible and in order, also, that the busi-
ness interests of the country may not be kept

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BREAKING A PRECEDENT. Wilson's copy of his first message to Congress, which he delivered in person, thus breaking a long-standing precedent (see entry 95).

I feel that it would be my duty to relieve the country of the perils of such a situation at once. The course I have in mind is dependent upon the consent and cooperation of the Vice President; but, if I could gain his consent to the plan, I would ask your permission to invite Mr. Hughes to become Secretary of State and would then join the Vice President in resigning, and thus open to Mr. Hughes the immediate succession to the presidency.

All my life long I have advocated some such responsible government for the United States as other constitutional systems afford as of course, and as such action on my part would inaugurate, at least by example. Responsible government means government by those whom the people trust, and trust at the time of decision and action. The whole country has long perceived, without knowing how to remedy, the extreme disadvantage of having to live for four months after a election under a party whose guidance had been rejected at the polls. Here is the remedy, at any rate so far as the Executive is concerned. In ordinary times it would perhaps not be necessary to apply it. But it seems to me that in the existing circumstances, it would be imperatively necessary. The choice of policy in respect of our foreign relations rests with the Executive. No such critical circumstances in regard to our foreign policy have ever before existed. It would be my duty

to step aside so that there would be no doubt in any quarter how that policy was to be directed, towards what objects and by what means. I would have no right to risk the peace of the nation by remaining in office after I had lost my authority.

I hope and believe that your own judgment will run with mine in this critical matter.

Cordially and faithfully Yrs.

Woodrow Wilson

P. S. I beg that you will regard this as in the strictest sense confidential until I shall have had an opportunity to discuss it with you in person, should circumstances make it a practical problem of duty.

W. W.

The Secretary of State.

A PLAN OF ACTION IN CASE OF DEFEAT AT THE POLLS. Wilson's letter of November 5, 1916, to Secretary of State Robert Lansing, written just before the 1916 election (see entry 119).

before the 1916 election (see entry 119).

Address to Congress
8 January, 1918

Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the Central Empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible bases of a general peace. Parliaments have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between representatives of the Russian people and representatives of the Central Powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend ^{these parties} into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented at these parliaments a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace but also an equally definite programme of the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the Central Powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific programme of practical terms was added. That programme proposed no concessions at all either to the sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the populations with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the Central Empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied, — every province, every city, every

XIII. An independent Polish state ^{should} be erected which ^{shall} include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which ^{shall} be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity ^{shall} be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the provocations to ~~another~~ war which this programme does remove. We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this programme that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the o-

"A JUST AND STABLE PEACE." Wilson's draft of the "Fourteen Points" address, which he delivered to a joint session of Congress on January 8, 1918 (see entry 132).

PREAMBLE

In order to secure peace, security, and orderly government by the prescription of open^{just} and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect^{for} ~~all~~ all treaty obligations in the dealings of ~~all~~ organized peoples with one another, the Powers signatory to this covenant and agreement jointly and severally adopt this constitution of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE I.

The action of the Signatory Powers under the terms of this agreement shall be effected through the instrumentality of a Body of Delegates which shall consist of the ambassadors and ministers of the contracting Powers accredited to H. and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of H. The meetings of the Body of Delegates shall be held at the seat of government of H. and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of H. shall be the presiding officer of the Body.

Whenever the Delegates deem it necessary or advisable, they may meet temporarily at the seat of government of E. or of S., in which

of arms but before doing so desire you to make following statement. We desire above all things else to avoid intervention. If the lives and property of Americans and all other foreigners are safeguarded we believe intervention may be avoided. If not we foresee we shall be forced to it. We rely upon them to see to it that there is no occasion for it in their territory

99. Three pages of Wilson's draft for his first annual address to Congress (delivered on December 2, 1913), written on his own typewriter and with corrections in his handwriting. He referred at some length to the critical situation in Mexico:

There is but one cloud upon our horizon. That has shown itself to the south of us, and hangs over Mexico. There can be no certain prospect of peace in America until General Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority in Mexico; until it is understood on all hands, indeed, that such usurpations will not be countenanced or tolerated by the Government of the United States. . . . By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling; and the collapse is not far away. We shall not be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall hope to be admitted to the exercise of such good offices as will bring peace and the restoration of constitutional order.

100*. President and Mrs. Wilson at Pass Christian, Miss., *ca.* December 25, 1913.

101. Third page of a draft of Wilson's message to Congress in regard to trusts (delivered on January 20, 1914). The corrections were made by Wilson on his own typewriter or in his handwriting.

What we are purposing to do, therefore, is, happily, not to hamper or interfere with business as enlightened business men prefer to do it, or in any sense to put it under the ban. The antagonism between business and government is over. We are now about to give expression to the best business judgment of America, to what we know to be the business conscience and honour of the land. The Government and business men are ready to meet each other half way in a common effort to square business methods with both public opinion and the law.

102*. Cartoon by John T. McCutcheon, "His First Year's Report" (March 1914),

showing Wilson as a schoolboy, carrying a large report card on which he has been marked "E" in Tariff, "E" in Currency, "E" in Income Tax, "P" in Civil Service, "F" in Appointments, "P" in Suffrage, "E" in Canal Tolls, "F" in Foreign Affairs, "E" in Tact, "E" in Industry, "E" in Department, and "E" in Motives.

103*. The President and some of those who served under him, June 14, 1914. From left to right: William Jennings Bryan, Josephus Daniels, President Wilson, Breckinridge Long, William Phillips, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

104*. View of "Harlakenden" at Cornish, N. H., where the Wilson family spent the summers of 1914 and 1915 and to which President Wilson repaired whenever he could get away from Washington.

105. On August 23, 1914, when war had begun convulsing Europe, Walter Hines Page, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, wrote this letter to Woodrow Wilson. The last paragraph reads:

The dark shadow moves over the map of the continent bringing political, economic, and spiritual ruin; and again, I think, England will save Europe from itself. Turning from the awful spectacle on land and sea, it is inspiring to watch this nation—sad, dead-in-earnest, resolute, united—not a dissenting voice—silent. It will spend all its treasure and give all its men, if need be. I have never seen such grim resolution. They trust us to play our part of neutrality with scrupulous exactness & they know we will do it.—It will be a hard fight, an experience of unimagined horrors. I am glad the chance comes to me to show our attitude—it calls for steadiness, clearness, frankness. These are not flashy qualities, being the brood rather of wisdom and commonsense.

106. On the afternoon of August 6, 1914, Ellen Axson Wilson died, leaving the President bereft. Letters of sympathy poured in from every part of the world. Here is President Wilson's response of August 25

to William Jennings Bryan, his Secretary of State:

How shall I thank you for your letter of sympathy! Somehow a sort of dumb spirit has had possession of me of late whenever I was in the presence of those who really cared and it has been almost impossible for me to speak or even to write with self-possession. But I must not let any longer time go by without telling you how deeply I was touched by your letter of sympathy or how genuinely grateful I am for a friend who so supports me with his generous sympathy.

(From the papers of William Jennings Bryan.)

107*. President Wilson about to place his ballot in the ballot box at Princeton, N. J., where he maintained his voting residence, in the 1914 election.

108. During the difficult period after Ellen Axson Wilson's death, the President turned often to his friends and his close associates. Here is his letter of December 26, 1914, to William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce:

Your letter was just the tonic I needed. It was prompted by a great generosity on your part. It should strengthen and give confidence to any man to be so thought of and sustained.

I need not tell you how I value such friendship or what it means to me. I am proud to have excited such sentiments in a colleague; and I want you to know how completely the confidence is reciprocated. One of the things that makes me hope that this administration is blessed of God is that such a remarkable band of friends and of disinterested public servants should have been gathered together in this little family which we call the cabinet. It is a presage of fine things; and I thank God for such support and such associations.

My daughters join me in all the best wishes of the season to Mrs. Redfield and yourself.

In a postscript he referred to his typewriter:

This little machine is my pen.

(From the papers of William C. Redfield.)

109. Woodrow Wilson wrote this letter

with his own typewriter to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, on December 26, 1914:

Thank you with all my heart for your letter of Christmas greetings, handed me yesterday. It helped not a little to keep the cloud from descending on me which threatened me all day. And, by my stocking in the morning I found the delightful cake Mrs. Daniels had made for me. You are both of the sort that make life and friendship worth while. It is fine to have a colleague whom one can absolutely trust; how much finer to have one whom one can love! That is a real underpinning for the soul! And when marriage has united two of the same quality one can only wonder and be thankful that Providence has made them his friend.

(From the papers of Josephus Daniels.)

110*. Cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman, "Steering Through Dangerous Seas," June 9, 1915. Wilson, after the sinking of the *Lusitania*, is seen at the helm of the "Ship of State."

111. Wilson's second *Lusitania* note, which prompted the resignation of Secretary Bryan, who felt that it might provoke war, went out on June 9, 1915, over the signature of Robert Lansing as Secretary of State *ad interim*. On the same day he sent this letter to Bryan:

It was very thoughtful of you to send me your note of yesterday afternoon about the release of the letters and I was glad to take advantage of it to avoid misunderstandings.

The note is now finished and will go forward probably this afternoon, as soon as it can be put into cipher. I need not tell you again how sincerely I deplore what is to accompany its dispatch.

I am sending to Mr. Lansing today, according to what I understand is the custom of the department, a letter designating him Secretary of State *ad interim*, so that he may sign the instructions to Gerard.

(From the papers of William Jennings Bryan.)

112. Letter from Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to Presi-

dent Wilson, written on June 9, 1915, at the time of Bryan's resignation:

I want to tell you simply that you have been in my thoughts during these days and that I realize to the full all that you have had to go through—I need not repeat to you my own entire loyalty and devotion—that I hope you know. But I feel most strongly that the Nation approves and sustains your course and that it is *American* in the highest sense.

113. Wilson's letter of December 18, 1915, to Robert Lansing, who had succeeded Bryan as Secretary of State, enclosing a note to be addressed to Ambassador Frederic C. Penfield, in Austria, fixing responsibility for the sinking of the ship *Ancona* with loss of American lives. This letter was probably written just before luncheon on the day of President Wilson's marriage to Edith Bolling Galt:

Here is the note with my alterations—which, as you will see, are alterations of form only.

Thank you for its prompt preparation. Please do not hesitate to communicate with me at the Hot Springs, West Virginia.

114*. Photograph of President Wilson with his granddaughter, Ellen Wilson McAdoo, taken in 1915.

115. Letter, *ca.* January 27, 1916, from the evangelist "Billy" Sunday to Woodrow Wilson, received a few days before the President started on his preparedness trip:

You are going to my native state Iowa. I was born at Ames 30 miles north of Des Moines—My father enlisted from Des Moines Co. E. 23rd Iowa I have walked down her streets hungry bare footed. I have tens of thousands of friends out there. If it will help you in your fight for Preparedness you may say I am with you to the last ditch and then some.

The Lord bless you and Mrs. Wilson is my prayer. . . .

116. Two pages of notes prepared by the President on his own typewriter for speeches to be made on his preparedness tour through the West, January 27–February 3, 1916:

NOT a question of peace or war: a peace loving nation. My-self a peace loving man, as I have proved against the heaviest possible odds. But there is something we love even more than peace: our ideals and the principles which gave us birth. . . .

We must find means of making our force real and available which are compatible with our principles and the freedom of our life.

117*. "Opening Game, 1916." The President was photographed standing, in the act of throwing out the baseball.

118. Invitation to the formal notification to President Wilson of his renomination to the Presidency, September 2, 1916.

119. Photostat of a letter of November 5, 1916, from Woodrow Wilson to Robert Lansing (*see illustration*), written on his own typewriter a few days before the election of 1916, proposing a course of action to be taken in the event that Charles Evans Hughes were chosen to succeed him as President:

Again and again the question has arisen in my mind, What would it be my duty to do were Mr. Hughes to be elected? Four months would elapse before he could take charge of the affairs of the government, and during those four months I would be without such moral backing from the nation as would be necessary to steady and control our relations with other governments. I would be known to be the rejected, not the accredited, spokesman of the country; and yet the accredited spokesman would be without legal authority to speak for the nation. Such a situation would be fraught with the gravest dangers. The direction of the foreign policy of the government would in effect have been taken out of my hands and yet its new definition would be impossible until March.

I feel that it would be my duty to relieve the country of the perils of such a situation at once. The course I have in mind is dependent upon the consent and cooperation of the Vice President; but, if I could gain his consent to the plan, I would ask your permission to invite Mr. Hughes to become Secretary of State and would then join the Vice President in resigning, and thus open to Mr. Hughes the immediate succession to the presidency.

All my life long I have advocated some such responsible government for the United States as

other constitutional systems afford as of course, and as such action on my part would inaugurate, at least by example. Responsible government means government by those whom the people trust, and trust at the time of decision and action. The whole country has long perceived, without knowing how to remedy, the extreme disadvantage of having to live for four months after a [sic] election under a party whose guidance had been rejected at the polls. Here is the remedy, at any rate so far as the Executive is concerned. In ordinary times it would perhaps not be necessary to apply it. But it seems to me that in the existing circumstances it would be imperatively necessary.

120. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, wrote to Woodrow Wilson on January 1, 1917, enclosing a memorandum in the handwriting of James Monroe:

I came across the enclosed memorandum while going over some papers I acquired many years ago—It is in the handwriting of James Monroe, and was evidently written in 1814 when the Congress of Vienna was about to meet—I have been unable to discover that it was actually used in any official message or document; but it is in many ways so interestingly parallel to events of this day that I thought you would like to add it to your collection of historical material—

Monroe's memorandum began as follows:

The friends of peace everywhere must feel an interest in that equilibrium of power in Europe on which peace in every other quarter of the Globe, as well as in that, so greatly depends. A war in Europe, to which Great Britain with her floating thunder, and other maritime powers, are always parties, has long been found to spread its calamities into the remotest regions. Even the U. S. just and pacific as their policy is, have not been able to avoid the alternative of either submitting to the most destructive and ignominious wrongs from European Belligerents, or of resisting them by an appeal to the sword.

121. First, sixth, and last pages of Wilson's draft of his eloquent address appealing to the peoples of the world for a just and lasting peace, which he delivered in person to the Senate on January 22, 1917. He sent the draft beforehand to Secretary

of State Lansing for coding and for transmission abroad. The coding was evidently done at once, and the draft (which is dated January 11) was returned to the President. At the top of page 6 there will be seen the words "peace without victory," which, taken out of context, raised a storm of comment. After pointing out that the statesmen of both groups of nations at war had said, clearly, that "it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists," the President added that the implications of these assurances might not be equally clear to all; and he then proceeded to "attempt to set forth what we understand them to be":

They imply, first of all, that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities, and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last,—only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations, is as necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance.

122. Letter written by Wilson on February 15, 1917, to Senator John Sharp Williams, with regard to foreign appointments:

Walter Page will certainly remain at London for the present until things begin to wear a different aspect, and I have really given little thought to the matter of his successor. I can only say at this time that the idea of promotion always appeals to me when men have earned it.

(From the papers of John Sharp Williams.)

123. First page of the reading copy, annotated in Wilson's handwriting, of his

address to Congress of February 26, 1917, requesting authority to arm merchant ships; together with two pages of his draft of the address, written on his own typewriter and corrected in his handwriting:

. . . I am the friend of peace and mean to preserve it for America so long as I am able. I am not now proposing or contemplating war or any steps that need lead to it. I merely beg that you will accord me by your own vote and definite bestowal the means and the authority to safeguard in practice the right of a great people who are at peace and who are desirous of exercising none but the rights of peace to follow the pursuits of peace in quietness and good will,—rights acknowledged time out of mind by all the civilized nations of the world. No course of their own choosing will lead to war. War can come only by the wilful acts and aggressions of others.

World War I

On April 6, 1917, Congress having passed the war resolution, President Wilson signed the proclamation which took the country into armed conflict with Germany. The draft bill passed and Gen. John J. Pershing, now Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Force, sailed for Europe. He was followed on June 14 by the first American troops. On January 8, 1918, the President promulgated his Fourteen Points, specifying a "general association of nations" as the fourteenth. In the spring of 1918 the great German offensive was finally beaten back by the combined forces of the Allied and Associated Powers; by fall the Central Powers had begun to crack; and the fighting at last drew toward its close.

124. Draft of a statement, submitted on March 26, 1917, for the President's approval, which Secretary Lansing proposed to make to the press in order to correct certain misapprehensions:

There seems to be a tendency in certain quarters, judging from newspaper reports, to show dissatisfaction with the President because

he does not declare his position in regard to Germany or direct hostile acts against her.

The President made this characteristic reply (also exhibited) on the following day:

My own judgment is that any statement along these lines would be a mistake. It would show that criticism was getting under our skin, particularly under *my* skin, which is far from being the fact. It would not stop or soften the criticism.

At each stage of the development of our foreign relations since the war began this sort of criticism has been uttered and in each instance it has been answered, not by words, but by some action which has met with the approval of the major part of the country. The same thing will happen this time. After next week the whole scene and tone will be different.

I am none the less warmly obliged to you for wishing to come to my defense.

125. Three pages of Wilson's reading copy of his address to Congress of April 2, 1917, asking for a declaration of war and ending with this solemn and moving paragraph:

. . . the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts,—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

Shown also is a brief extract from this address which was written out by Wilson in his own hand for his friend Edward W. Bok, and later presented by Mr. Bok to the Library.

126. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, wrote this note to Woodrow Wilson

on April 3, 1917, the day after the delivery of the war message to Congress:

I have just reread your address to Congress. The fact that I am a member of the family I know has not disabled my judgment and I am willing to have future generations judge your administration by that document.

127. Brief memorandum written by the President on his own typewriter on April 7, 1917, and dated in his handwriting, the day after he had signed the formal proclamation of war:

Measures for war:

The Additional Forces Bill,

The additional navy Bill,

And all legislation needed to put the country in a thorough state of defense and preparation for action.

128. Letter written by Woodrow Wilson on his own typewriter on May 3, 1917, to his Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker. Baker had reported that General G. T. Bridges, of the British Mission to Washington, had urged against the sending by the United States of any "hastily-organized expedition of non-professionals" but had assured Baker that if an expedition "made up of regulars and led by one of our professional soldiers" were to be sent, it would command instant respect even though it were small. The "hastily-organized expedition of non-professionals" referred, of course, to the volunteer division which Theodore Roosevelt was anxious to have in France. The President replied:

I have your letter of yesterday in which you give me the views expressed by General Bridges when you invited him "to express quite frankly his view as to the effect in England, France, and Germany of our sending an expeditionary force" to the western front. I had a similar conversation with General Joffre. I entirely agree with the conclusions arrived at, and I allowed General Joffre to take it for granted that such a force would be sent just as soon as we could send it.

(From the papers of Newton D. Baker.)

General Pershing left the United States on May 28, 1917, and the first American

troops sailed on June 14, entering the harbor of St. Nazaire on June 26.

129. Page of notes prepared by President Wilson on his own typewriter, ca August 27, 1917, relating to the Pope's peace proposal; together with two sheets of his own draft for a reply, in which these passages occur:

Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of His Holiness the Pope, must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it, and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes. Our response must be based upon the stern facts and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment what will ensure us against it. . . .

We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Empires. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace.

130. Photostat of a letter of August 27, 1917, from Woodrow Wilson to his daughter, Jessie [Mrs. Francis B.] Sayre, written on his own typewriter:

This is just a love message for your birthday. I wonder if the letter I wrote you from the MAYFLOWER just after dear Frank left for France reached you all right? My heart was very full of thoughts of your loneliness then and has been full of you ever since. I have not seen Nell since she was with you. I am very eager to get direct [sic] news of you and the darling little ones.

We are all well, and Edith joins me in messages of warmest love. I am beginning to feel the strain, of course, and have to admit that I am very tired, and envy each one of my colleagues that gets off for a week's or ten days rest. They seem to me the most fortunate of men! This does not mean, however, that there is the least thing the matter with me. The strain is, of course, more on my mind than on my

body,—comes rather from the things that I have to decide than from the things that I have to do,—the things that I have to decide and the things that I have to see that others do as they should be done. I take exercise every day and sleep like a top whenever I get the chance; I should only like to get more chances!

131. Letter of October 8, 1917, from John J. Pershing to President Wilson, written upon his appointment by the President as Commanding General, American Expeditionary Force:

In acknowledging the high honor that you have conferred upon me, I pray that you will accept my most sincere and most humble thanks for this expression of your confidence in me.

I again pledge myself, Mr. President, to serve you and the nation unceasingly and loyally and with all my strength, in the full assurance that, with the aid of Divine Providence, we shall succeed in our righteous cause of saving democracy to the world.

It is inspiring, Mr. President, to feel that our country, under your distinguished guidance, has taken the lead in this great task. The people of the allied nations have faith in you as in no other man.

132. Four pages of Wilson's draft for his "Fourteen Points" address, which was delivered before a joint session of Congress on January 8, 1918 (*see illustration*). The draft was prepared, as usual, on his own typewriter, and the first page is noted, in his hand: "Address to Congress 8 January, 1918." Throughout there are corrections, eliminations, and additions in his handwriting:

The programme of the world's peace . . . is our programme; and that programme, the only possible programme, as we see it, is this:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view. . . .

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

133. Letter written by Woodrow Wilson to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, on February 22, 1918:

I have your letter of February twentieth and concur in your judgment that General Pershing's repeated requests that you should visit our expeditionary forces in France should be complied with. I believe that it will add to the morale, not only of our forces there, but of our forces here, to feel that you are personally conversant with all the conditions of their transportation and treatment on the other side, and I believe that it will be serviceable to all of us to have the comprehensive view which you will bring back with you.

I sincerely hope that your journey will be safe. We shall look for your return with impatience, because your guidance is constantly needed here.

(From the papers of Newton D. Baker.)

134. Handwritten letter of May 10, 1918, from King George V of England to President Wilson, delivered by Prince Arthur of Connaught on May 24:

The British people join with me in offering our warmest greetings to the Army of the United States, on the occasion of the landing of its several units on our shores. I have been fortunate personally to see some of the Regiments & to meet many of their Officers, & I am always impressed by their splendid spirit & keenness to take their place in the battle front.

The visits paid from time to time to this country by Colonel House, have enabled me to become intimately acquainted with him, & to appreciate his high character, sound judgement & friendly regard for this country.

The President's reply was probably written in longhand; but a draft of his in shorthand remained in his papers and was later transcribed under the direction of his biographer, Ray Stannard Baker. One sheet of this shorthand draft is exhibited, reading in transcription:

. . . I am sure that I am speaking for my fellow countrymen when I say that it is a deep satisfaction to know that we are standing shoulder to shoulder with the people of the indomitable English lands who hold like convictions with our own of right and justice and liberty. I am glad that you have known Colonel House

and have had an opportunity to learn from him at first hand just what our spirit and our principles are. May I not express the earnest hope that as these trying months of comradeship in this tremendous struggle go by, the two great nations and the men who guide them may be drawn closer and closer together in a keen understanding and coöperation. The victory is certain, if we but keep the conviction true.

135. Wilson's notes for his address in New York City of May 18, 1918, at the opening of the campaign for the Second Red Cross Fund:

. . . let our real character as those who love mercy and hold out a helping hand wherever there is distress and suffering be expressed in the energy and success of this Organization.

Also exhibited is an American Red Cross leaflet of the time, opened to show, in graphic form, appropriations for its work throughout the United States.

136*. President Wilson marching at the head of the Red Cross Parade in New York City, May 18, 1918.

137. Wilson's letter of July 21, 1918, to George Creel, of the Committee on Public Information, asking him to prepare the way for the statement denouncing mob action which was to appear on July 26:

Will you not prepare the way for this little address of mine to my fellow countrymen in some way that will lead the public to expect it for (say) twenty-four hours before it appears. I am no expert in publicity, as you know; but my notion is that a "story" a day or so in advance to the effect that the President, like all thoughtful people in the country, had become deeply concerned about the apparent growth of the mob spirit in the country and that it was understood he had in view a very earnest and solemn statement on the subject should come first. Does that suggest something that you can work out effectively? My only object is to fix the attention of the people on this protest of mine in the way that will give it greatest possible emphasis.

The immediate occasion for the President's concern was a peculiarly brutal lynching in Illinois. In his statement (not here exhibited) he said:

We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives it any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer. . . . How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples, if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak?

(From the papers of George Creel.)

138*. Sheep grazing on the White House lawn, *ca.* August 3, 1918. Their wool was subsequently sold at auction and the funds were given to the American Red Cross.

139*. Jesse H. Jones reporting on August 3, 1918, on behalf of the American Red Cross, on the sales of White House wool. It was sold to the highest bidder, the amount reported by Jones up to this date being \$28,093.50.

140*. President and Mrs. Wilson at Hog Island on August 15, 1918, after Mrs. Wilson had launched the first ship there, the *Quistconck*.

141. Proclamation of August 6, 1918, of the Communal Council of Arezzo, Italy, making Woodrow Wilson an honorary citizen.

142. Three pages from one of Woodrow Wilson's early drafts of the Covenant of the League of Nations, prepared in August 1918 (*see illustration*). The letter "H" in the margins refers to a still earlier draft by Col. Edward M. House, which the President presumably had before him as he prepared this draft on his own typewriter. The corrections are in Wilson's handwriting.

143. Letter of September 7, 1918, from Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk to Woodrow Wilson. While in exile during World War I, Masaryk made extraordinary efforts to free his people. His visit to the United States in May 1918 resulted in American

recognition of his National Council as the actual government of the Czechoslovak Republic. This country's recognition of the new nation, announced on September 3, 1918, was acknowledged by Masaryk in his letter:

... you, and the Government of the United States, have recognized the justice of our struggle for independence and national unity; I am entitled and greatly honored to thank you, in the name of our whole nation, for this act of political generosity, justice and political wisdom. America's recognition will strengthen our armies and our whole nation in their unshakeable decision to sacrifice everything for the liberation of Europe and of mankind.

The President's reply, in carbon copy, dated September 10, 1918, is also exhibited:

It reassures me to know that you think that I have followed the right course in my earnest endeavor to be of such service as possible to the Czech-Slovak peoples, and I want you to know how much the Secretary of State and I have valued the counsel and guidance which you have given us. It will always be a matter of profound gratitude to me if it should turn out that we have been able to render a service which will redound to the permanent advantage and happiness of the great group of peoples whom you represent.

144. On September 13, 1918, American troops completed the extinction of the St. Mihiel salient. On the following day the President sent this telegram to General Pershing:

Accept my warmest congratulations on the brilliant achievements of the army under your command. The boys have done what we expected of them and done it in the way we most admire.

We are deeply proud of them and of their chief. Please convey to all concerned my grateful and affectionate thanks.

(From the papers of John J. Pershing.)

145*. President Wilson playing golf, September 16, 1918.

146. First page of Wilson's draft for his address to the Senate of September 30,

1918, on behalf of woman suffrage. The President had been slow in coming to his position on the question, and there were those who resented the stand he took. "It was clear," his Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, has written, "that his appearance was bitterly resented by all those opposed to the amendment and that even those who favored it were influenced by senatorial tradition and the feeling that the Chief Executive should not plead for any particular measure which the Senate had under consideration. An air of hostility, a frigid atmosphere, always heightened President Wilson's powers. It did on this occasion. He spoke only fifteen minutes. His speech was powerful and impressive and carried a fighting edge . . ."

The President's draft began as follows:

GENTLEMEN of the SENATE:

The unusual circumstances of a world war in which we stand and are judged in the view not only of our own people and our own consciences but also in the view of all nations and peoples will, I hope, justify in your thought, as it does in mine, the message I have come to bring you. I regard the concurrence of the Senate in the constitutional amendment proposing the extension of the suffrage to women as vitally essential to the successful prosecution of the great war of humanity in which we are engaged. I have come to urge upon you the considerations which have led me to that conclusion.

The next day the suffrage amendment was defeated in the Senate, 53-13. Eight months later it passed the Senate, and it was finally declared ratified on August 26, 1920.

147. Letter of October 22, 1918, from Woodrow Wilson to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War:

I am very glad to have your letter of this morning reporting that more than two million American soldiers have sailed from the ports of this country to participate in the war overseas. I am sure that this will be a matter of deep gratification and reassurance to the country and that everyone will join me in congratulating the

War and Navy Departments upon the steady accomplishment in this all-important application of force to the liberation of the world.

(From the papers of Newton D. Baker.)

148. Letter of October 28, 1918, from Secretary of State Robert Lansing to Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, returning Wilson's draft for a message to the German Government which Lansing had sent over his own signature on October 23. The message, a momentous one, foresaw the ending of the war:

Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on the eighth of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses . . . the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the governments with which the Government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

Armistice; Early Days of the Versailles Peace Conference

On November 11, 1918, an armistice was signed which brought the fighting to an end. The President, having announced the membership of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, set sail for Europe on December 3 on the *George Washington*. After an overwhelming ovation from the peoples of France, England, and Italy, he returned to Paris and settled down to the daily struggle to frame a peace that would last. On January 25, 1919, addressing the Second Plenary Session of the Peace Conference, he opened the discussion on a League of Nations.

149. Seven sheets, illustrating the process by which President and Mrs. Wilson worked together in the preparation of certain code messages during World War I. They were for a cablegram of October 30, 1918, to Col. Edward M. House, in Paris, the fifth in a series of private messages.

The two pages of longhand text are in the President's handwriting, as is the page of penciled code numbers. The three sheets showing the transfer of number into letter code are in Mrs. Wilson's handwriting, and the sheet of typed code message was done on the President's own machine.

150. Handwritten note from Wilson to Newton D. Baker, written on November 4, 1918, during the influenza epidemic, which had reached its peak two weeks before and during the second week of October had taken the lives of four out of every thousand men under arms in the United States:

Mac [William G. McAdoo] is in bed with influenza and so I send you this without waiting to see him again. My judgment is strongly with his in this matter and I hope you can have it worked out along the lines he suggests.

This referred to the transfer of railroad men for military railway service in France. McAdoo had urged that "the fourteen thousand railroad men already in the various camps in the United States" be transferred before calling on the Railroad Administration "to deplete further its forces already seriously affected by influenza and the draft."

(From the papers of Newton D. Baker.)

151. Letter of November 10, 1918, from Andrew Carnegie to President Wilson:

Now that the world war seems to be practically at an end I cannot refrain from sending you my heartfelt congratulations upon the great share you have had in bringing about its successful conclusion.

The Palace of Peace at the Hague would, I think, be the fitting place for dispassionate discussion regarding the destiny of the conquered nations and I hope your influence may be exerted in that direction.

In his reply of November 13 (also exhibited) the President wrote:

It was very delightful to receive your letter. I know how your heart must rejoice at the dawn of peace after these terrible years of struggle, for I know how long and how earnestly you have

worked for and desired such conditions as I pray God it may now be possible for us to establish. The meeting place of the Peace Conference has not yet been selected, but even if it is not held at The Hague, I am sure that you will be present in spirit.

(From the papers of Andrew Carnegie.)

152. Letter of November 11, 1918, from Louis D. Brandeis to Woodrow Wilson, written on the first Armistice Day:

Throughout the war I have refrained from burdening you with communications. Today, I venture to send you some lines from Euripides.

Enclosed was this translation from *The Bacchae*, lines 882-911:

O strength of God, slow art thou and still,
Yet fairest never!
On them that worship the Ruthless Will,
On them that dream, doth His judgment wait.
Dreams of the proud man, making great
And greater ever,
Things which are not of God. In wide
And devious coverts, hunter-wise,
He coucheth Time's unhasting stride,
Following, following, him whose eyes
Look not to Heaven. For all is vain,
The pulse of the heart, the plot of the brain,
That striveth beyond the laws that live.
And is thy Faith so much to give,
Is it so hard a thing to see,
That the Spirit of God, whate'er it be,
The Law that abides and changes not, ages long,
The Eternal and Nature-born—these things be
strong?
What else is Wisdom? What of man's endeavour
Or God's high grace so lovely and so great?
To stand from fear set free, to breathe and wait;
To hold a hand uplifted over Hate;
And shall not Loveliness be loved for ever?

153. Letter of November 16, 1918, from Woodrow Wilson to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, who had urged the appointment of William Jennings Bryan to the Peace Commission:

I am sure you know my own cordial personal feeling towards Mr. Bryan, but I would not dare, as public opinion stands at the present moment, excited and superheated and suspicious, appoint Mr. Bryan one of the Peace Commissioners, because it would be unjustly but certainly taken for granted that he would be too

easy and that he would pursue some Eutopian scheme.

As I have said, this would be unjust, but I am sure you agree with me that it would be thought, and the establishment of confidence from the outset in the processes of the Peace Conference on the part of our people, now too much in love with force and retribution, is of the utmost importance.

(From the papers of Josephus Daniels.)

154. Honorary degree conferred upon Woodrow Wilson by the University of Brussels, November 23, 1918.

155*. President and Mrs. Wilson and their party sailing for Europe on the S. S. *George Washington*, December 3, 1918.

156*. President and Mrs. Wilson and the President's daughter Margaret leaving the *George Washington* at Brest, December 13, 1918.

157*. President Wilson and Raymond Poincaré, President of France, greet the crowds in the thronged streets of Paris, December 14, 1918.

158. Letter of December 17, 1918, from President Wilson to Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, one of the members of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, discussing the place of the American press at the Peace Conference:

I have come to the conclusion that much the best way to handle this matter is for you and the other Commissioners to hold a brief meeting each day and invite the representatives of the press to come in at each meeting for such interchange of information or suggestions as may be thought necessary. This I am sure is preferable to any formal plan or to any less definite arrangement.

I am also convinced that the preparation of all the press matter that is to be issued from the Commission is a task calling for a particular sort of experienced ability.

After suggesting that Ray Stannard Baker be appointed as the representative of the Commissioners in the performance of this duty, Wilson went on to say:

Mr. Baker enjoys my confidence in a very high degree and I have no hesitation in com-

mending him to you as a man of ability, vision and ideals. He has been over here for the better part of a year, has established relationships which will be of the highest value, and is particularly esteemed by the very class of persons to whom it will be most advantageous to us to be properly interpreted in the news that we have to issue.

(From the papers of Tasker H. Bliss.)

159. Honorary degree conferred upon Woodrow Wilson by the University of Paris, December 21, 1918.

160*. Mrs. Wilson receiving a Christmas gift from the soldiers at Langres, France, December 24, 1918. The President and General Pershing are standing on either side.

161*. President Wilson and General Pershing reviewing American troops at Chaumont, France, on Christmas Day, 1918.

162. Memento of the Christmas dinner for President Wilson given by the officers of the 26th Division, American Expeditionary Forces, at Montigny-le-Roi, France, December 25, 1918. "Printed in the field."

(From the papers of John J. Pershing.)

163*. President Wilson and King George V of England leaving the Charing Cross Station in London for Buckingham Palace, December 26, 1918.

164*. Tablet in the Lowther Street Congregational Church, in Carlisle, England, recording that Woodrow Wilson's mother was born in Carlisle and that her father, Wilson's grandfather, was "Minister of this Church, then worshipping in Annetwell Street from February 1820 to June 1835." The tablet commemorates Woodrow Wilson's "pilgrimage of the heart" to this church on December 29, 1918.

165*. President Wilson at Carlisle, England, on December 29, 1918, greeting an elderly man whom his grandfather, Dr. Thomas Woodrow, had taught in Sunday school many years before.

166*. President Wilson and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, leaving the railroad station upon the President's arrival in Rome, January 3, 1919.

167*. President Wilson's automobile waiting outside the American Church in Paris, while he and Mrs. Wilson attended services, [January 5, 1919?].

168*. Rear Adm. Cary T. Grayson, Ray Stannard Baker, Woodrow Wilson, Georges Clemenceau, A. J. Balfour, and others, walking in Paris early in 1919.

169*. Ray Stannard Baker, Georges Clemenceau, Rear Adm. Cary T. Grayson, Woodrow Wilson, A. J. Balfour, and others, talking together on a Paris street early in 1919.

170*. The American Commission to Negotiate Peace, in conference at the Hotel Crillon, early in 1919: Col. Edward M. House, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, President Wilson, Henry White, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

171. First page of a draft, corrected in Wilson's handwriting, of his proclamation of January 7, 1919, upon the death of Theodore Roosevelt:

In his death the United States has lost one of its most distinguished and patriotic citizens, who had endeared himself to the people by his strenuous devotion to their interests and to the public interests of his country.

... as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as Vice-President and as President of the United States, he displayed administrative powers of a signal order and conducted the affairs of these various offices with a concentration of effort and a watchful care which permitted no divergence from the line of duty he had definitely set for himself.

172. A revealing letter from Woodrow Wilson to Newton D. Baker, written from Paris on January 23, 1919:

May I not thank you very warmly for your letter of January 1st? It was just the sort of letter I had been wanting from home, though I do not know anybody but yourself who could

have written it. It is full of meat and also full of evidences of a generous friendship which I value more and more as the days go by. I dare say you know as much about what is going on over here as we do who are on the ground. It is very interesting but in a way tedious, and the difficulty of weaving all the threads into a single pattern sometimes bewilders me.

Mrs. Wilson joins in the warmest regards to you and your dear ones.

(From the papers of Newton D. Baker.)

173. Wilson's notes, made with his own typewriter, in the course of preparing his address before the Second Plenary Session of the Peace Conference at Paris, January 25, 1919. This was the session at which the discussion on the League of Nations was to be opened. The notes, headed "League of Nations," read in part:

You may imagine with what sentiments and purposes the representatives of the United States approach this great central proposal. This is the KEYSTONE of the whole programme to which they are committed and which the nations associated with the United States have accepted as their own.

Signing of the Treaty; Appeal to the People on Behalf of a League of Nations

After a brief return to the United States in the spring of 1919 to discuss the Covenant of the League of Nations with Congress and with the people, Wilson went again to Paris to resume his part in the peace negotiations. The Versailles Treaty was signed on June 28, and the President and Mrs. Wilson immediately took ship for America, accompanied by a group of wounded American soldiers who were being sent home. After a brief respite from travel, he set out again, this time to "go to the people" on behalf of the League of Nations. The long and grueling trip to the West Coast, with frequent addresses, both planned and unplanned, along the way, proved too much for a man whose strength was already exhausted. On the

night of September 25, 1919, the President suffered a collapse.

174*. The "Big Four," holding a doorway conference in Paris: David Lloyd George, Vittorio E. Orlando, Georges Clemenceau, and Woodrow Wilson.

175*. President Wilson and former President William Howard Taft, who were to share the platform in New York City in support of the League of Nations, March 4, 1919.

176. Brief note from Woodrow Wilson to Josephus Daniels, written on April 15, 1919, during the difficult days after his return to Paris:

How kind it was of you to write me your reassuring letter of April 13th! These are often days of very deep discouragement and anxiety, and it was an instinct of true friendship which led you to write as you did.

I wish I might have seen you once more before you left, so as to give you an affectionate farewell. You understand, but I am none the less disappointed that I could not.

(From the papers of Josephus Daniels.)

177. Fragmentary notes made by Wilson with his own typewriter in preparation for his address at the dedication of the great new American cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris, on Memorial Day, May 30, 1919. This was the moving address which began:

No one with a heart in his breast, no American, no lover of humanity, can stand in the presence of these graves without the most profound emotion.

178*. President Wilson at the Memorial Day Services in Suresnes Cemetery, May 30, 1919.

179. Letter of May 30, 1919, from Col. Edward M. House to President Wilson:

No one, I think, ever made a greater, nobler speech than yours of today—It will add its share of glory to your name—a name that will gain in lustre through all time—

180*. Photograph of President and Mrs. Wilson and the Royal Family of Belgium,

taken on June 19, 1919, during the President's visit to Belgium. It is autographed by each member of the group. (*See illustration.*)

181*. President Wilson and Cardinal Mercier at Malines, Belgium, *ca.* June 1919.

182. Copy of the Versailles Treaty at a late stage in its development, June 1919. It is headed in Wilson's hand: "Revised Treaty."

183. Card of admission to the Hall of Mirrors, Versailles, for the signing of the Treaty of Peace, issued for "M. le President des Etats-Unis d'Amérique," June 18, 1919.

184. Wilson's notes for a shipboard talk to soldiers and sailors on the *George Washington*, July 4, 1919, on his last trip home from Paris. The notes were written with his own typewriter, which he had with him in his stateroom on the boat.

A copy of the ship's paper, *The Hatchet*, "published on the High Seas," is also shown, with the President's address distinguished by red, white, and blue markings:

I know a great many of you have been homesick on the other side of the water, but I do not believe a man among you has been as homesick as I have. It is with profound delight that I find myself bound westward again for the country we all love and are trying to serve. . . .

My heart swells with a pride that I cannot express when I think of the men who crossed the seas from America to fight on those battlefields. I was proud of them when I could not see them, and now that I have mixed with them and seen them, I am prouder of them still. For they are men to the core, and I am glad to have had Europe see this specimen of our manhood.

185*. President and Mrs. Wilson with a group of wounded soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force on board the *George Washington*, en route for the United States, July 7, 1919.

186. Two pages from one of the earliest of President Wilson's drafts for his address of July 10, 1919, to the Senate, in which he

presented the treaty of peace with Germany for ratification. Wilson worked extraordinarily hard on the preparation of this address, and a number of his drafts have been preserved.

The first page of the reading copy, headed in Wilson's hand "10 July 1919," is also shown, and it is quoted to demonstrate certain of the changes made by the President before the address settled into its final form:

The treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles on the twenty-eighth of June.

I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay the treaty before you for ratification and to inform you with regard to the work of the Conference by which that treaty was formulated.

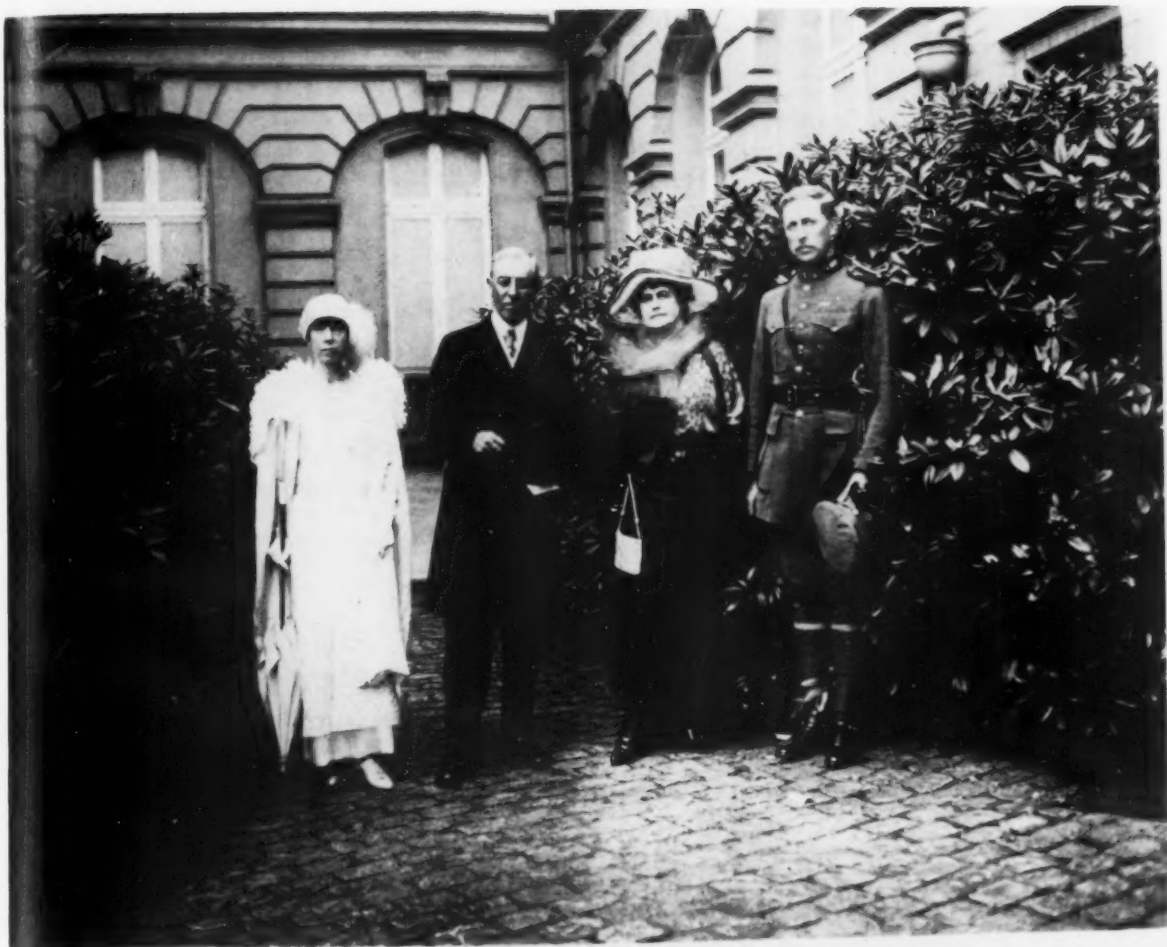
The treaty constitutes nothing less than a world settlement.

187. Letter of September 3, 1919, from Woodrow Wilson to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, incorporating this message of welcome to be conveyed to General Pershing, on his arrival in New York:

I am distressed that I cannot greet you in person. . . . Notwithstanding my physical absence, may I not, as your commander-in-chief and as spokesmen [sic] of our fellow countrymen, bid you an affectionate and enthusiastic welcome. . . . You have served the country with fine devotion and admirable efficiency, in a war forever memorable as the world's triumphant protest against injustice and as its vindication of liberty, the liberty of peoples and of nations. We are proud of you and of the men you commanded.

(From the papers of Newton D. Baker.)

188. Printed folder headed "Tour of the President to the Pacific Coast," giving the President's itinerary for the grueling trip (September 3-30, 1919) which he made in order to "go to the people" on behalf of the League of Nations, and during the course of which he suffered a breakdown. Shown also is a map at the end of the folder marking the President's route from coast to coast and back.



Elisabeth *Wilson*
Edith Bolling Wilson

President and Mrs. Wilson and the King and Queen of Belgium, June 1919 (see entry 180).

March 3, 1921.

Mr. President:

The final moments of the Cabinet on Tuesday found us quite unable to express the poignant feelings with which we realized that the hour of leave-taking and official dispersal had arrived.

Will you permit us to say to you now, and as simply as we can, how great a place you occupy in our honor, love and esteem?

We have seen you in times of momentous crisis. We have seen your uncomplaining toil under the heavy and unremitting burdens of the Presidency. We have had the inestimable privilege of sharing some of your labors. At all times you have been to us our ideal of a courageous, high-minded, modest gentleman, a patriotic public servant, an intense and passionate lover of your country.

You have displayed toward us a trust and confidence that has touched us all, supporting and defending us, when under partisan attack, with staunch and untiring loyalty, and placing at our command, always in the most considerate way, the wisdom of your counsel. History will acclaim your great qualities. We who have known you so intimately bear witness to them now.

We fervently wish you, dear Mr. President, long life and the happiness that you so richly deserve and have so abundantly earned.

Edwin D. Cady
D. S. Houston
Wm. H. Taft
William H. Taft
D. S. Dickinson
Wm. H. Taft

Joseph Daniels
John S. Dyer
Joshua H. S. S. S.
Wm. H. Taft

A FAREWELL FROM HIS CABINET. Wilson's official family addressed this tribute to him on March 3, 1921, the last full day of his administration (see entry 207).

189*. President Wilson on the train steps at St. Paul, Minn., September 9, 1919.

190*. President Wilson waving to crowds from his automobile a few hours before his collapse, September 25, 1919.

191. Letter of September 29, 1919, from Cleveland H. Dodge, an old friend, to Woodrow Wilson, written a few days after the President's collapse at Pueblo, Colo.:

Hard luck! How in thunder you stood it as long as you did no one can tell. Anyhow, I pray God you may soon be all right again and in position to take it a little more easy, & get some health giving golf. I hear from many sides good reactions from your trip & if it has only scotched you for a bit, it was well worth while.

A Dios—with lots of love from us all.

192. Letter from Queen Elisabeth of Belgium to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, written from New York on October 3, 1919:

The news of the President's illness has caused me the deepest pain and it has detracted greatly from the pleasure I have felt from the wonderful reception being accorded us.

I beg you to send me any news you have on the President's condition and I will follow the progress he makes with interest & with the sincere hope of a rapid recovery.

The small accompanying sheet, addressed to Mrs. Wilson and signed "Albert" and "Elisabeth," was brought by carrier pigeon from the *George Washington*, which was taking the King and Queen of Belgium back to Europe:

This bird will bring you and the President our most affectionate message.

193. Letter of October 9, 1919, from an 11-year-old newsboy to Mrs. Wilson:

I am so glade that the president is getting better. it would be to bad if anything happend him after all the hard fiting he has done for us. as I watch for the paper every night to see how he is getting on, I hope he will get better soon and theat heal live for a good many years to come.

194. Bulletins put out by the President's physicians during the critical period of his illness, October 10-13, 1919.

195. Handwritten letter of November 14, 1919, from Edward, Prince of Wales, to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson:

I must send you a line before I leave Washington to thank you most sincerely for all your kindness & to tell you how delighted I am to have seen the President. It was a great privilege to have been taken up to his room yesterday & I was much relieved to find him looking better than I had expected from the published reports.

I much regret that my stay here is so short & am very sorry to be leaving Washington this evening; but I look forward to paying another visit on some future occasion to the United States.

Will you please tell the President how greatly I appreciate the warm hearted welcome & hospitality which I have enjoyed here.

196. Letter of November 18, 1919, from Woodrow Wilson to Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, who led the fight in the Senate on behalf of ratification of the Versailles Treaty:

You were good enough to bring me word that the Democratic Senators supporting the treaty expected to hold a conference before the final vote on the Lodge resolution of ratification and that they would be glad to receive a word of counsel from me. I should hesitate to offer it in any detail but I assume that the Senators desire my judgment only upon the all-important question of the final vote on the resolution containing the many reservations by Senator Lodge. On that I can not hesitate, for in my opinion the resolution in that form does not provide for ratification, but rather for the nullification of the treaty. I sincerely hope that the friends and supporters of the treaty will vote against the Lodge resolution of ratification. I understand that the door will probably then be open for a genuine resolution of ratification. I trust that all true friends of the treaty will refuse to support the Lodge resolution.

197. Letter of November 18, 1919, from Percy MacKaye to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, sending, for the President, a "four-leafed" clover which he had picked by the doorstep of Walt Whitman's birthplace on the hundredth anniversary of Whitman's birth, a few months before:

I like to fancy that it holds in its frail form a century of superabundant vitality, drawn from

Walt's own abounding vigor and vision of optimism, and so may it take a contagion of good health and good luck to the President, and cause him at least a bit of a smile at my whimsy.

198*. President and Mrs. Wilson on an automobile drive after the President's illness, early in 1920.

Nobel Peace Prize; Wilson's Last Days

The difficult period of President Wilson's illness was lightened for him in December 1920 by word that he had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. A moving letter from the members of his Cabinet marked his last full day in office; on March 4, 1921, he left the White House. After a brief return to the practice of law, in partnership with Bainbridge Colby, he retired to his home on S Street, in Washington, D. C. There, on February 3, 1924, he died.

199. First and last pages of a handwritten letter of January 19, 1920, from Mrs. Woodrow Wilson to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, shown as an illustration of the President's method of conducting business during this period of his illness:

During the last few weeks the President has given a great deal of thought to the more important vacancies in the Diplomatic Service and has come to some mature conclusions as to who should fill them.

Of these he asked me to apprise you.

There follows a list of diplomatic appointments to be made, with, in most cases, a statement of the reasons for the appointment.

200. Two sheets, one written by Woodrow Wilson on his own typewriter, the other in Mrs. Wilson's hand, noting the advantages of a number of possible places for retirement upon leaving the White House. The places considered were Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Boston, New York, Charleston, and Bermuda; and these were variously rated by such advan-

tages as climate, friends, opportunities for literary work, amusements, and freedom.

201. Honorary degree of Doctor of Political and Administrative Sciences, conferred upon Woodrow Wilson by the University of Cuzco, Peru, August 17, 1920.

202. Letter of August 28, 1920, from Woodrow Wilson to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy:

Just a word in your ear:

I received recently a number of messages about departmental business through third persons (Dr. Grayson and others) and I write to beg that you will communicate with me directly whenever there is anything that is necessary for me to decide. Communicating through third persons leads to all sorts of delays not only, but all sorts of vagueness in the statement of the business.

I am sure you will understand and acquiesce.

(From the papers of Josephus Daniels.)

203. Carbon copy of a message of felicitation of September 25, 1920, to Alexandre Millerand, on his election to the Presidency of the French Republic, prepared for sending and submitted by the Department of State to President Wilson for his approval. His famous "Okeh W. W." appears at the bottom of the sheet. The initials "B C." are those of Bainbridge Colby.

(From the papers of Bainbridge Colby.)

204. On December 11, 1920, Woodrow Wilson was informed that the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament had awarded him the Nobel Peace Prize. There are shown here the telegram of December 11 from Kristiania; a letter of December 13 from Stockholm, Sweden, transmitting a check for "Swed. Crowns 134,100.27"; a letter of December 15 from A. E. Schmedeman, United States Minister to Norway, reporting his own acceptance, on behalf of President Wilson, of the gold medal and the certificate of award; and the gold medal itself.

205. Letter of December 11, 1920, from Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, to

Woodrow Wilson, offering congratulations on the Nobel Prize award:

The great idea of a combination of nations to promote peace is yours. It was you who voiced the feeling in the hearts of the people of the allied nations, and bound them together by expressing the objects for which they were struggling. I am too firm a believer in progress to doubt that we will have ultimately some association of the nations of the world to prevent war, and, no matter who completes the final agreement, the idea is yours and to you belongs the credit for giving this great constructive thought to the world.

206. Letter of December 16, 1920, from Bernard M. Baruch to Woodrow Wilson:

It is most difficult for me to express to you how deeply touched my associates and myself were by your generous letter commending our activities under your leadership during the war. We shall never fail to be grateful to you for the opportunity you gave us all to be of service.

As for myself, particularly, you have showered so many marks of your approval and friendship upon me, that I feel myself to be the most fortunate of men.

You know, of course, how I feel about the conferment of the Distinguished Service Medal—how I feel that it was the men who served with me who are entitled to it and not myself. I accept it as a mark of your approval, through me, of their services, and as such it has an inestimable value to me. . . .

I wish on this occasion to give expression not alone to my admiration of your wonderful accomplishments, but also to my sincere appreciation of your splendid human qualities as a friend. I am looking forward to the time when there will be less crowded days for you, when perhaps I may have more opportunity to enjoy the inspiration of your society.

To this the President replied on December 20 (a photocopy of his letter is exhibited):

Your letter of December sixteenth has touched me deeply. You may be sure that it is a delight to me to avail myself of any opportunity to show how much I honor and value you not only as a public servant, but as a friend, one of the best friends I ever had.

207. Letter of March 3, 1921, from the members of Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet, written on the last full day of his administration (*see illustration*):

The final moments of the Cabinet on Tuesday found us quite unable to express the poignant feelings with which we realized that the hour of leave-taking and official dispersal had arrived.

Will you permit us to say to you now, and as simply as we can, how great a place you occupy in our honor, love and esteem?

We have seen you in times of momentous crisis. We have seen your uncomplaining toil under the heavy and unremitting burdens of the Presidency. We have had the inestimable privilege of sharing some of your labors. At all times you have been to us our ideal of a courageous, high-minded, modest gentleman, a patriotic public servant, an intense and passionate lover of your country.

You have displayed toward us a trust and confidence that has touched us all, supporting and defending us, when under partisan attack, with staunch and untiring loyalty, and placing at our command, always in the most considerate way, the wisdom of your counsel. History will acclaim your great qualities. We who have known you so intimately bear witness to them now.

We fervently wish you, dear Mr. President, long life and the happiness that you so richly deserve and have so abundantly earned.

The letter is signed by Bainbridge Colby, David F. Houston, Newton D. Baker, A. Mitchell Palmer, A. S. Burleson, Edwin T. Meredith, Josephus Daniels, John Barton Payne, Joshua W. Alexander, and William B. Wilson.

208*. Last photograph of President Wilson with his Cabinet, March 3, 1921. From left to right: President Wilson; David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Edwin T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General; John Barton Payne, Secretary of the In-

terior; and Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce.

209. A card announcing the formation of the law firm of Wilson & Colby, August 1921, after the President's retirement from the White House. The firm was dissolved on December 31, 1922, but the warm friendship between Woodrow Wilson and Bainbridge Colby never diminished.

(From the papers of Bainbridge Colby.)

210. Letter of April 27, 1922, from Woodrow Wilson to Raymond B. Fosdick, Under Secretary-General of the League of Nations:

Thank you for sending me the summary of the League's work for the first two years. I shall examine it with the greatest interest. The League has indeed become a vital and commanding force and will more and more dominate international relationships. I am thankful that I had something to do with its institution and I am also thankful, my dear fellow, that it has drawn to the service men like yourself in whose ideals and purposes I have perfect confidence.

211*. Woodrow Wilson standing on the porch of his home at S Street, in Washington, D. C., on Armistice Day, November 11, 1922.

212. Letter of June 1, 1923, from Woodrow Wilson to the Reverend Dr. James H. Taylor, Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Washington, D. C., thanking him and his church for a bouquet of roses, and adding:

I sometimes get discouraged at the exceedingly slow progress of my recovery, but I am ashamed of myself when I do because God has been so manifestly merciful to me, and I ought to feel much profound gratitude. I believe that it will all turn out well, and that whether well or ill it will turn out right.

(Presented to the Library by Dr. Taylor.)

213. Cablegram of February 3, 1924, from Georges Clemenceau to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson:

Please accept most heartfelt regrets for Presidents unexpected death. All through the states when I called his name I found nothing but highest respect and gratitude for his noble part in the war. He will remain one of the greatest figures of American democracy. France will not forget him.

This and the next four pieces in the exhibit are selected from the many hundreds of messages of sympathy that poured into the Wilson home on S Street.

214. Letter of February 3, 1924, from Senator Duncan U. Fletcher to Mrs. Wilson:

The foremost figure of the world has passed away,—the victim of a war it was his high hope to make the last occasion among civilized nations for such sacrifices as he had witnessed.

Your devotion and help constituted his chief consolation in these later, saddened years. May that bring you comfort.

215. Letter of February 3, 1924, from Louis Wiley, of the *New York Times*, to Mrs. Wilson:

The passing of your illustrious husband touches me deeply. I appreciated his great character, the broadness of his intellect, his many graces and wide sympathies. I extend to you my sincere condolence on a loss which is world-wide—a loss which will be felt as the years go by, as that of a man who had the noble courage of his convictions. In the great war he stood forth as the champion of human rights and for the assertion of principles which will render him famous while justice and right are more than mere words. Intellectually and ethically our greatest president, he will be remembered for his steadfast adherence to all that is fine and noble in man.

216. Letter of February 4, 1924, from Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University, to Mrs. Wilson:

As a warm admirer of your late husband's idealism and heroism, I wish to congratulate you on the love and care you gave him during his last eight heavily burdened years. May precious memories of mutual tenderness and devotion give you comfort and joy all your days.

217. Cablegram from Eric Drummond,
Secretary-General of the League of Na-
tions, *ca.* February 4, 1924:

May I personally and on behalf of all my
colleagues of the Secretariat of the League of
Nations tender our deepest sympathy to you for
your loss. The name of President Wilson will
ever be held in honour and affectionate regard
by those who inspired by his action are engaged
in the work of furthering the ideals of peace

and friendship among nations which foremost
among the statesmen of our time he strove to
bring to practical fulfilment and in the service
of which he gave his life.

218*. Crowds surrounding the S Street
house in Washington at the time of Wood-
row Wilson's funeral, February 1924.

219*. Woodrow Wilson's tomb in the
Washington Cathedral, February 1924.

Annual Reports on Acquisitions

Orientalia

THESE reports concern publications in the field of Orientalia received during 1955, with the exception of United States imprints in English.

The following members of the Orientalia Division compiled the separate reports:

Far East: Edwin G. Beal, with the assistance of K. T. Wu, Andrew Y. Kuroda, and Key P. Yang.

Near East: Robert F. Ogden.

Hebraica: Lawrence Marwick.

South Asia: Horace I. Poleman, with the assistance of Cecil Hobbs and Walter H. Maurer.

Far East

China

An event of great importance in the acquisition of Chinese publications was the reactivation of the National Central Library (Kuo-li Chung-yang T'u-shu-kuan) in Taipei during the past year, under Dr. CHIANG Fu-tsung, who has served as its director since it was first established at Nanking in 1933.

The National Central Library has resumed an active exchange relationship with the Library of Congress. The latter has authorized the Smithsonian Institution to forward to Taipei the United States Government documents which it had been storing for China since 1949, and the Library in Taipei is now collecting Chinese Government publications for transmission to the United States. As a first step in resuming the exchange it sent sets of the

first and second series (100 volumes each) of the *Hsien-tai kuo-min chi-pên chih-shih ts'ung-shu* (Citizens' Library of Fundamental Knowledge), published in Taipei during the years 1952-54. A third series is now in progress and will be sent when completed. The three series cover a wide range of subjects in history, economics, industry, sociology, natural sciences, and literature, and since they have been written by specialists they will serve as valuable reference materials. The National Central Library also sent files of nine journals published in Formosa during 1954 and a number of other reference works.

One of the most active research organizations in Formosa is the Research Department of the Bank of Taiwan (T'ai-wan Yin-hang Ching-chi Yen-chiu-shih). During recent years it has published some 40 useful monographs on various economic aspects of Taiwan, in two series: *T'ai-wan t'ê-ch'an ts'ung-k'an* (Monographs on Special Products of Taiwan), and *T'ai-wan yen-chiu ts'ung-k'an* (Research Monographs on Taiwan). Several monographs of unusual importance have recently appeared in the second series.

One of these, *T'ai-wan ching-chi ti-li wên-hsien so-yin*, is an index to monographs and periodical articles on the economic geography of Taiwan. These materials, which appeared between 1931 and 1952, are grouped in the following categories: basic geography, climate, geology, soil and plants, population and settlement, water conservation and land utilization, agriculture, sugar production, forestry, ani-

mal husbandry and marine products, communications and trade, general statistics and reports, local statistics and reports, and miscellaneous topics. Virtually all of the titles are in Chinese and Japanese, but a few are in Western languages. This index is a key to a wealth of information on the economic development of Taiwan.

A companion volume in the same series is *T'ai-wan lin-yeh wên-hsien so-yin* (Index to Materials on Forests and Forestry in Taiwan), covering the period 1882-1951. This subject index is arranged in three major language divisions—Chinese, Japanese, and Western languages—with books and articles in Japanese predominating.

Publications from the mainland of China continued to arrive through a number of channels. One of the most interesting received in the past year is a large archeological study entitled *Yin-hsü wên-tzũ cho-ho* (literally, a "basting together" of writing fragments from the Wastes of Yin), published at Peking in 1955. A bit of elucidation seems appropriate.

The earliest extant examples of Chinese writing are found on bones and tortoise shells which during the Shang period (1751?-1122 B. C.) were used for divination. In 1899 some of these fragments were unearthed accidentally by peasants at Hsiao-tun, a village near the city of Anyang in Honan.

Realizing the value of these fragments, and believing that further pieces could be unearthed, the Institute of History and Philology of the Academia Sinica began excavations in 1928 at the site of the Shang capital. In the course of 10 years, 22,718 shell fragments and 2,200 bone fragments were unearthed. Rubbings of the inscriptions on them were made, and between 1948 and 1953 the Institute (which moved to Taiwan when the Government evacuated the mainland) published photographs of the rubbings in four massive volumes, entitled *Yin-hsü wên-tzũ*. Altogether they

contained reproductions of 12,047 numbered pieces.

Pursuing the study, the Research Institute of Archeology (K'ao-ku Yen-chiu So) of the Academy of Sciences (Chung-kuo K'o-hsüeh Yüan) in Peking made a detailed study of the photographs and thereby pieced together some of the fragments. In all, 482 assemblies have been made. Detailed references to the earlier publications are given, but no attempt is made in this volume to interpret the inscriptions.

Since Chinese has no etymological relationship with any Western language, the problem of establishing correspondences with Western languages for the translation of scientific material has always been far more difficult than establishing correspondences between languages which, to some extent at least, derived from a common origin. The problem has been recognized for many years and various attempts have been made to deal with it.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Communist regime, which lays such great stress on scientific and technological development, should concern itself with this matter and, indeed, with the larger problem of the standardization of scientific terminology. During the past five years a considerable number of bilingual glossaries in various fields have been drawn up by the Pien-i Chü (Bureau of Compilation and Translation) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Most of the glossaries are composed of two parts—a *chêng-pien* (main section), which is usually a Chinese-English glossary, with the Chinese terms arranged by strokes; and a *fu-pien* (auxiliary section), which is an English-Chinese glossary. In some cases, however, the terms are also given in Latin, Russian, or German.

The glossaries for the following fields have been approved by the Hsüeh-shu Ming-tz'ü T'ung-i Kung-tso Wei-yüan-hui (Committee for the Standardization of

Scientific Terminology): histology and embryology, cytology, plant anatomy, plant ecology, morphology of flowering plants, and physics. Those for the following subjects are still in draft form: surveying, structural engineering, railway and highway engineering, geology, chemistry and chemical engineering, animal histology, morphology of sporangiferous plants, forestry (Russian-Chinese only), and wool.

In addition, a committee working under the auspices of the Ministry of Health has published English-Chinese glossaries on the following: diagnosis, pathology, microbiology, therapy, the buccal cavity, and biochemistry.

But the standardization of scientific terminology is not the only linguistic problem which has been receiving attention. Another, which will affect many persons even more directly, is the simplification of the script in which Chinese is written. According to a news dispatch from Hong Kong, dated October 21, 1955, a conference on the reform of Chinese writing, attended by over 200 delegates from 28 provinces, had just been opened in Peking. The conference was scheduled to continue for eight days. A recent publication entitled *Han-tzŭ ti chêng-li ho chien-hua* (The Reorganization and Simplification of Chinese Characters) is a collection of 16 articles on the subject, written by leading students of these problems. In general, they recommend simplifying certain characters and discontinuing the use of certain others which are actually variant forms, *i e.*, they are identical in pronunciation and meaning with more commonly used characters, but differ from them in writing. These scholars believe that eventually a phonetic script may come into use in China but that such a development is far in the future.

The proposals of the Chung-kuo Wên-tzŭ kai-ko Wei-yüan-hui (Committee for the Reform of Chinese Writing) are em-

bodied in a large wall chart, published in February 1955 by the Hsin-hua Shu-tien, in Peking, and entitled *Han-tzŭ chien-hua fang-an ts'ao-an kua-t'u*. It consists of two sections. The upper portion gives 798 simplified characters which are recommended for use, together with their full standard forms; the lower one lists 400 variant forms which the Committee proposes be dropped. Both portions are arranged by radicals and subarranged by strokes. It promises to be a very useful tool for those whose work requires them to read Chinese Communist publications.

For many years the Japanese have been among the leading students of Chinese civilization and history. This interest has resulted in the development in Japan of large collections of Chinese books and in the publication of a vast quantity of research, much of it first-rate, on Chinese subjects. A major portion of this research—that pertaining to modern China—has been made more accessible to Western students by a recent publication of John K. Fairbank and Masataka BANNO entitled *Japanese Studies of Modern China; A Bibliographical Guide to Historical and Social-Science Research on the 19th and 20th Centuries* (Rutland, Vt., and Tokyo, 1955). The collections themselves provide rich opportunities not only for study, but also for the acquisition through micro-reproduction of important Chinese materials which are not available in the Western world.

For three decades the Library has made a special effort to acquire a type of work known to the Chinese as *fang-chih*, sometimes translated as "Chinese local histories" or "Chinese gazetteers." In a sense these works are both, for they couple geographical and historical information, but they also include descriptions of famous temples, accounts of local fauna and flora, biographies of celebrated local personages, selections from the writings of eminent

authors born in the locality, and many other kinds of information. Since over the centuries many of these works have been re-compiled a number of times, the various "editions" of a *fang-chih* are in many respects separate works.

In 1942 the Library published *A Catalog of Chinese Local Histories in the Library of Congress*, compiled by CHU Shih-chia, listing approximately 3,000 works. Others have been purchased since then—chiefly from Japan—but copies have become scarce, and it is almost impossible to obtain any in their original form.

Students of China, therefore, were gratified to learn several years ago that the National Diet Library in Tokyo is compiling a bibliography of Chinese local histories which still exist in Japan. Under the general title *Chūgoku chihōshi sōrokukō*, lists have thus far been published in draft form for 15 Chinese provinces. When the lists were checked against the Library of Congress holdings, it became apparent that the Library's collection, though one of the strongest in the world, is still far from complete. The list for the province of Kiangsu alone records more than 200 titles and editions which this Library does not have.

As a first step, 37 titles were selected for microfilming. Most of these are sixteenth-century works, and some exist only in manuscript. Among the titles are the *Kiangnan t'ung-chih*, in 76 *chüan* (1684); *Shanghai hsien-chih*, in 10 *chüan* (1588); *Chinling hsien-chih*, in 15 *chüan* (1344); and *Chên-chiang chih* (Kiangsu), in 22 *chüan* (compiled in 1213; reproduced from a Ch'ing manuscript). Institutions owning the items reproduced include the National Diet Library, the Ueno Toshokan, the Tōyō Bunko, the Seikadō, the Sonkeikaku Bunko, and the Naikaku Bunko (Cabinet Library), all of which are in Tokyo.

The funds allocated for the filming have been exhausted and it has been suspended.

It would seem, however, to be a subject worthy of cooperative study and effort by American libraries that have Chinese collections to make available these rare Chinese *fang-chih* which now can be used only in Japan.

Mention has previously been made of the remarkable and elaborate publication of the Jimbun Kagaku Kenkyūjo (Institute for Research in Humanistic Studies) of Kyoto University, entitled *Yün-kang, the Buddhist Cave-Temples of the Fifth Century A. D. in North China* (Kyoto, 1952-).¹ It is pleasant to report that the volumes in this series are continuing to appear, and that by November 1955 nine volumes of text and 11 volumes of plates had been received.

Recently the Institute has begun to issue a new series, entitled *Tōdai kenkyū no shiori* (T'ang Civilization Reference Series). The first volume, entitled *Tōdai no reki* (T'ang Calendar), is devoted to solving problems concerning dates in the T'ang period. It lists each day from February 1, 618, to July 12, 907, and offers all the cyclical information necessary for complete identification. One of the appendixes in the volume is a list of *nien-hao* (period designations) for these years. The second volume in the series has not been received, but the title is announced as *T'ang Administrative Geography*. The third volume has arrived. Entitled *Tōdai no sambun sakka* (T'ang Prose Writers), it is basically an index to the 3,516 authors whose approximately 23,000 writings appear in the *Ch'üan T'ang wên*, the *T'ang wên shih-i*, and the *T'ang wên hsü-shih*; but in its compilation a vast amount of related literature has been combed to determine alternate names (*pieh-ming*, of which there is a special index), the birth-places of the authors, and the periods in which they worked.

¹ *QJCA*, XI (February 1954), 91.

Mention should also be made of *Chūgoku zuihitsu sakuin*, an index to 160 collections of Chinese prose writings, chiefly essays, from the T'ang period to the early years of the Republic. Compiled under great difficulties, chiefly during academic recesses, by members of the Tōyōshi Kenkyūkai (Society for the Study of Oriental History) of Kyoto University, and published in 1954 by the Nihon Gakujutsu Shinkōkai, this volume, containing some 70,000 references, should be very useful to students of Chinese literature.

Japan

The great volume of publishing in Japan continues unabated. According to the 1955 *Shuppan nenkan* (Publications Yearbook), 19,837 titles came from the press during 1954. More detailed statistics are available for 1953 in the most recent issue of the Japanese national bibliography, *Zen Nihon shuppanbutsu sōmokuroku*. In that year 19,177 monographic titles appeared, totaling 22,816 volumes; 10,141 serials were published, 3,665 of them issued by national and local governmental organizations, and 3,523 by commercial publishers, plus 2,953 which were classified as newspapers (*shimbun*). In addition, there were 4,406 titles of "special materials," such as lantern slides, motion pictures, and phonograph records. Since the output of publications in Japan is so great, the problem of selecting materials to be added to the Library's collections is crucial and difficult.

In response to repeated requests for such material, a special effort has been made during the past year to increase the Library's receipts of publications of Japanese scientific and technical societies. This has been done by placing additional subscriptions, raising the number for Japanese scientific periodicals now on subscription to 70, and by encouraging exchanges with universities, learned societies, and, of course,

Government research laboratories. There has been some increase in the number of scientific monographs purchased in Japan, but since most new scientific information, such as the results of recent experiments, is first published either in private or official serials, a special effort has been made to increase acquisitions of this kind.

Much attention has also been given to acquisitions in the field of Japanese law. Most of the important new works in this discipline have recently been described.² It might be added that in 1955 subscriptions were placed for 38 more legal serials, including the legal journals of all of the major universities in Japan.

During the last few years the editing and publishing of basic source materials—activities which were interrupted by the Pacific War—have been resumed. The most important older series are again being published and several new series have been undertaken.

The outstanding work of the Tōkyō Daigaku Shiryō Hensanjo has been mentioned previously in this *Journal*³ but it has never been discussed in any detail. This is now one of the research institutes of Tokyo University instead of an institute in the Faculty of Literature of that university, as it was for many years. It had its inception in the Shiryō Henshū Kokushi Kōseikyoku (Bureau for Compiling Historical Materials and Revising the National History), which was established in 1869 by Imperial order, before the university came into existence. It was envisioned that the Bureau would compile an official history of Japan, which would begin where the previous official compilations, known as the *Rikkokushi* (The Six National Histories) had ended. The *Rikkokushi*, compiled by Imperial commissions during the years 720–901, covered the period from mytho-

² *QJCA*, XII (August 1955), 214–15.

³ *QJCA*, XI (February 1954), 92.

logical times down to the reign of Emperor Kōkō, which ended in 887 A. D. The history to be compiled by the Bureau, it was planned, would cover the period from 887 to the last year of the Tokugawa Shogunate (1867).

After several reorganizations the work of the Bureau was taken over in 1895 by the Historiographical Institute of the Faculty of Literature of Tokyo Imperial University, and in 1901 the *Dai Nihon shiryō* (Japanese Historical Materials) began coming from the press. This is a collection of primary source materials, arranged according to the events to which they refer. In selecting the events which, so to speak, form the skeleton of the work, primary emphasis was given to matters of government and economics, but an attempt was made to cover all other phases of society as well. Materials relative to the events recorded are quoted in full from all available records, such as diaries, archives, and works of general literature. Brief captions in the margins indicate the events to which the documents relate. It is expected that several more decades will be required to complete the series, which will probably fill more than 800 volumes. The final result will thus be an enormous chronological history of Japan in primary sources. Thus far (November 1955) 189 volumes have been received by the Library.

The series is divided into 16 parts (*hen*), each of which refers to one of the periods into which, for purposes of the compilation, Japanese history from the Heian period to the Edo period has been divided. At present only part four, covering the years 1185–1221, has been completed, in 16 volumes and a supplementary volume.

The captions used for historical events in the *Dai Nihon shiryō*, together with citations to pertinent documents, have been issued as another publication by the Institute under the title *Shiryō sōran* (Outlines of Historical Materials). This series, of

which 15 volumes have been published, covering the period 887–1621, serves as a detailed chronology, as well as a separate table of contents to the *Dai Nihon shiryō*.

Another basic series put out by the Institute, *Dai Nihon komonjo* (Old Documents of Japan), also began publication in 1901. The purpose of this series is the editing and publication of large collections of archival materials which have come into the Institute's possession. Many of the documents are in single manuscript copies only and, unless published, would never be available to more than a very few scholars. Furthermore, since virtually all of them are handwritten, they are extremely difficult to read in their original form; indeed, most Western students of Japanese history will find them very difficult reading even in printed form.

The series at present consists of three parts. The first, *Hennen monjo* (Documents Chronologically Arranged), is also called *Shōsōin monjo*, since these documents have been kept for centuries in the Shōsōin, the famous Imperial treasure-house which was built in 756 in Nara. These date from the years 702–776. The other parts are *Iewake monjo* (Documents of Families and Private Institutions) and *Bakumatsu gaikoku kankei monjo* (Documents Relating to Foreign Affairs in the Last Years of the Shogunate, 1853–68). To date, 111 volumes of the *Dai Nihon komonjo* have been received. The first part, *Hennen monjo*, was completed in 1940, in 25 volumes; work on the other two is still in progress.

Volumes continuing all of the three major series mentioned above have been received during the last few years. In addition, volumes have been received of two other series of much more recent origin. *Dai Nihon kokiroku* (Old Japanese Records), which began publication in 1952 and which is devoted to the printing of individual diaries, memoirs, and other

records which previously have existed only in manuscript, has now reached six titles in 10 volumes.

In 1953 a new series entitled *Dai Nihon kinsei shiryō* (Modern Japanese Historical Materials) began to come from the press. Three volumes have appeared, devoted to one title, *Ueda-han mura meisaichō* (Social and Economic Census of Villages in the Ueda Fief in 1706). This work consists of the edited texts of certain Tokugawa period local census records (*sashidashichō*), published here for the first time. The series promises to be of great value to students of Japanese feudalism.

Several interesting and useful publications received during the year deal with the history and functions of the Japanese Diet. *Dai Jūgokai Kokkai sōran* (Conspectus of the Proceedings of the Fifteenth Japanese Diet, 1951-52), compiled by the Kokusei Shingi Chōsakai, makes it possible to follow the activities of the session without laborious searching through the "extra numbers" (*gōgai*) of the Official Gazette (*Kampō*). It is divided into three main sections. The first describes the organization and functions of the Diet under the 1947 Constitution and presents in chronological fashion the proceedings of the plenary sessions of the House of Representatives and House of Councillors from November 8, 1952, to December 25, 1952. The second continues the proceedings after the New Year holidays and concludes with important laws and revisions passed during the session. The last section deals with the activities and organizational structure of the various parties, their numerical representation in the Diet, and their respective positions on major domestic and foreign issues. Biographical sketches and photographs of each Member conclude the work.

Kokkai taikan: Shūgiin-hen (Conspectus of the Diet: The House of Representatives), published by the Sangyō Keizai Sha, provides much information on Members

of the Lower House from the Meiji era (1868-1912) to the present. Approximately half of it is devoted to biographical accounts; much of the remainder is occupied by charts giving information on all general elections, on the opening and closing dates of all sessions, on the successive Cabinets, and on related matters.

The *Shūgiin senreishū*, published in 1955, is a compilation of precedents governing the organization and activities of the House of Representatives and is a successor to the prewar *Shūgiin senrei isan*. In the newer work, the precedents are based mostly on rulings in the postwar Diets. Precedents inherited from the former Imperial Diet are included when they do not conflict with the provisions of the new Constitution.

The Centenary Cultural Council (Kai-oku Hyakunen Kinen Bunka Jigyōkai), its plans, and its first publications were described in the *Quarterly Journal* two years ago.⁴ Since that time two volumes from the series on the history of cultural relations between Japan and the United States (*Nichi-Bei bunka kōshō-shi*) have been received. One of them deals with trade and industry, and the other with immigration. In the series on Meiji cultural history (*Meiji bunka-shi*), eight volumes have been received, dealing with legislation, education and morality, thought and public opinion, natural and social sciences, literature, society, livelihood, and customs and manners.

It has been announced that all volumes in both series will be translated into English. Several gifted young American scholars, a number of whom have recently held grants from the Ford Foundation, have been at work in Japan on the translation of the volumes most closely related to their own interests. The first volume in the English series was received while

⁴ *QJCA*, XI (February 1954), 92-93.

this report was being written. Entitled *Japanese Literature in the Meiji Era*, it is a translation by Mr. V. H. Viglielmo of the volume on literature (*Bungei-hen*) by Prof. OKAZAKI Yoshie in the series *Meiji bunka-shi*.

A considerable number of the most interesting Japanese publications received during the year deal with Chinese history, literature, or art. The more significant ones have already been described under "China."

Ryukyu Islands

Nearly all of the works sold in the bookstores in Naha are in the Japanese language. Most of them pertain to Japan rather than to the Ryukyu Islands, but during the year the following which deal with their history were acquired: MIYAGI Shinji's *Kodai Okinawa no sugata* (Okinawa in Olden Times), Naha, 1954; SHIMABUKURO Genichirō's *Okinawa no rekishi* (History of Okinawa), Naha, 1952; and the Yaeyama Rekishi Henshū Iinkai's *Yaeyama rekishi* (History of Yaeyama), Yaeyama, 1954. For the study of language, the following should be noted: MIYARA Tōsō's *Fūdo to kotoba* (Local Conditions and Language), Tokyo, 1954, and KUWAE Ryōkō's *Okinawa-go no kenkyū* (Studies in the Language of Okinawa), Naha, 1954. An interesting pharmaceutical work is TAWADA Shinjun's *Okinawa yakuyō shokubutsu yakkō* (Plants Used for Medicinal Purposes in Okinawa), Naha, 1951. In the fine arts, YANAGI Muneyoshi's *Ryūkyū no tōki* (Porcelains of Ryukyu), Tokyo, 1952, should be mentioned. Works of more general interest are the 1955 edition of *Ryūkyū nenkan* (Ryukyu Yearbook), and *Okinawa Shōkō meikan* (Commercial Directory of the Ryukyus), both published in Naha by the Okinawa Kōshinjo. Texts of all laws in force are given in *Ryūkyū genkō hōki sōran*, a set of two looseleaf volumes, origi-

nally published in Naha in 1953. Most of the issues of *Kōhō* (Official Gazette) for 1952-55 have been received, and attempts are being made to fill the gaps. The Library also has acquired a set of all the issues of *Ryūdai bungaku* (Journal of Literature), published by the University of the Ryukyus, and it receives the *Okinawa Times* (in Japanese) on a subscription basis.

Korea

During the year several important measures were taken to place the acquisition of Korean publications on a more regular and dependable basis. Comprehensive order arrangements, both for general and for legal publications, were made for the first time with a Korean publisher; and steps were taken which, it is hoped, will result in an executive agreement governing the exchange of official publications between the United States and the Republic of Korea.

Even before the conclusion of such an agreement, however, certain important official publications have been arriving through exchange with various Korean institutions—in particular, the Library of the National Assembly. From this source the Library has been receiving the *Taehan Minguk Kukhoe sokkirok* (Stenographic Record of the National Assembly) and the *Kwanbo* (Official Gazette). Unfortunately, a good many issues are still missing, and steps are being taken to secure them. The Library has also received several issues of *Kukhoe-po* (Report of the National Assembly), a journal which has been published irregularly since 1954 by the Office of the General Secretary of the National Assembly. In exchange, the Library has been sending the comparable American publications—the *Congressional Record* and the *Federal Register*.

The Research Department of the Bank of Korea, some of whose publications have

been described in previous reports in the *Quarterly Journal*,⁵ has issued a comprehensive review of recent Korean economic developments under the title *Kyŏngje yŏngam* (Annual Economic Review, 1955 edition). A related work, received while this report was being written, is *Hanguk sanŏp kyŏngje simnyŏn chi* (History of Industry and Economic Developments in Korea During the Past Ten Years), published in 1955 by the Korean Industrial Bank, in Seoul.

A special effort has been made to acquire newly published Korean dictionaries, and no fewer than 25 were received during the year. The majority are dictionaries of the Korean language, but there also are some covering special subjects, such as law, economics, chemistry, and physics. Outstanding among the general language dictionaries are several titles compiled by MUN Se-yŏng, possibly the foremost authority in this field. Three of his works, all published in 1954 by Sammun-sa, in Seoul, are *Urimal sajŏn* (Dictionary of Our Language), *P'yojun Kanada sajŏn* (Standard ABC Dictionary), and *Kukhanmun sin okp'yŏn* (Korean-Chinese Dictionary).

Two dictionaries of legal terms, both entitled *Pŏmnyul-hak sajŏn*, should be mentioned. Both were published in Seoul in 1954, one by the firm named Taeyŏng-dang, and the other by the Ch'ŏnggu Munhwa-sa. The former emphasizes terms appearing in the laws of the Republic of Korea, and contains an appendix entitled *Anglo-American Law Dictionary*, in which the Korean equivalents for many terms common in Anglo-American legal tradition may be found. The second covers a somewhat larger chronological scope—from 1910 to the present—and gives more emphasis to historical and philosophical interpretations.

⁵ *QJCA*, XI (February 1954), 95, and XII (February 1955), 69.

Owing to a disagreement regarding the Korean spellings to be used, the publication of *K'ŭn sajŏn*, described in the report for 1952,⁶ was suspended after the appearance of the first three volumes. It has recently been announced, however, that the objections to this spelling have been withdrawn and it seems probable that the publication will continue. It is expected that three additional volumes will complete the work.

The Library has recently received from the War History Board of the Ministry of National Defense, Republic of Korea, its third volume, which is entitled *Hanguk chŏllan samnyŏn chi* (Korea in War, 1952–53). This and the two preceding volumes, both of which were received from the Board, constitute an exceedingly detailed official history of the Korean conflict from its outbreak in 1950 to July 27, 1953. The first section of each volume describes important events and trends of the preceding year. In the third volume, for example, the opening section covers the truce talks and the question of prisoners; a summary of conditions on the battlefield; conditions inside Korea; developments in international relations; and trends in the enemy's camp. The second section of each volume is a detailed day-by-day chronology of the period covered. The third section reproduces pertinent documents of the period; and the fourth is devoted to statistics.

It should be noted that publication of the results of scholarly research has been increasing remarkably, despite the many difficulties under which such work must at present be conducted. During the past year the first issues of two promising scholarly journals were received. They are entirely in the Korean language, though in both cases English subtitles for the articles are given. The first issue of *Tongbang hakchi* (Journal of Far Eastern Studies), published by the Institute of Far Eastern

⁶ *QJCA*, X (February 1953), 81.

Studies, Chosun Christian University, contains articles by Yi Pyŏng-do, Yi Sang-paek, and other leading Korean historians. The first issue of *Sŏul Taehak nonmun chip* (Universitas Seoulensis, Collectio Theseon: Humanitas, Scientia Socialis), published by Seoul National University, has articles by eminent Korean scholars on various historical and linguistic problems, including the family names used in the Kingdom of Paekche, the classifiers (radicals) of the *Shuo-wên chieh-tzŭ*, the new Korean Criminal Code, the history of the mineral industry in Korea, and cooperative labor in the Yi Dynasty period.

Another collection of scholarly writings recently received is a volume of more than 600 pages entitled *Koryŏ Taehakkyo osip chunyŏn kinyŏm nonmun chip* (Commemoration Theses, Fiftieth Anniversary, Korea University), containing learned articles by members of the university faculty in the humanities, the social sciences, and the natural sciences. Some of them deal with Western subjects, but the majority are devoted to Far Eastern studies. Such articles as "The Influence of Chinese Novels on Korean Novels," "A Survey of Family Law of Present-Day Korea," and "Analysis of Inflation in Korea" will be of much interest to Western students.

Two important publications of the National Museum of Korea, both written in Korean, carry brief English summaries and are extensively supplied with plates. The first is a study of early movable type in Korea by Kim Won-yong (*Publication of the National Museum of Korea*, Series A, vol. 1) and should be widely welcomed in the Western world, for Korea contributed an important chapter to the world history of printing. The second volume of *Report of the Research of Antiquities of the National Museum of Korea*, by Kim Chewon, Director of the Museum, and Kim Won-yong, reports on the excavation

of three tombs of the Silla period which appear to date from the fifth to the seventh century A. D. The first volume of these research reports was published in 1948. The publication of this volume and of the new series mentioned above signify the resumption of serious archeological work after years of hostilities and resulting hardships.

One of the most highly regarded magazines commercially published in Korea is *Sasanggye* (The World of Thought). Though primarily a philosophical journal, it accepts articles on questions of politics and government. The Library's collection is now complete from the first issue (September 1952) through 1954.

It should also be mentioned that during the year the Library was able to acquire some 120 items from North Korea, more than doubling its previously rather sparse holdings from that area. Most of what was acquired consists of issues of certain periodicals which are the official organs of various North Korean organizations. Among the titles are *Kŭllo-ja* (Workers), a monthly organ of the Korean Labor Party; *Nodong-ja* (Laborers), a monthly publication of the General League of Korean Workers; and *Uri choguk*, a monthly put out by the Korean Democratic Youth League. Other titles include *Choson munje yŏngu* (Studies in Korean Problems), *Kyŏngje kŏnsŏl* (Economic Construction), *Kukche saenghwal* (International Life), and *Cho-Sso ch'insŏn* (Korean-Soviet Friendship). In a somewhat different category is *Hwalssal* (Arrow), which makes extensive use of cartoons in presenting North Korean propaganda. Japanese publications reflecting the North Korean point of view are *Atarashii Chōsen* (New Korea), which began publication in November 1954, and *Chōsen hyōron* (Korean Review).

Near East

New materials in the languages of the Near East received by the Library totaled 1,049 for the year 1955. By languages, the receipts were: Arabic, 341; Turkish, 315; Persian, 263; Armenian, 60; Georgian, 45; and miscellaneous, 25. Their character may be indicated by citing some representative publications.

Arabic materials have come from all parts of the Arabic-speaking world. For example, from North Africa there is a two-volume work on the Crusades by Muhammad 'Arusi al-Maṭwī entitled *al-Ḥurub al-ṣalībiyah fi-al-mashriq wa-al-maghrib* (Tunis, 1954).

There is renewed interest in publishing translations of classic works on the area by Western authors. A good example is the Iraqi Academy publication of Le Strange's *Lands of the Eastern Caliphate* under the title *Buldān al-khilāfah al-shariqiya* (Baghdad, 1954). In this case the translators, Bashīr Fransīs and Gurgis 'Awwad, added notes concerning the history and archeology of the countries covered, and an index.

Studies by Arabic scholars of problems in their area continue to be published, such as one on the contemporary problems of the Suez Canal by Dr. Mustafa al Ḥifnāwī, entitled *Qanāt al-Suwais wa-mushkilātuha al-mu'āsirah* (Cairo, 1954). This is the fourth volume in a series of studies on the canal by the same author.

Among new editions of classical authors may be mentioned the *Diwan* of Abu-al-'Aswad al-Du'ali, poet and grammarian of the early period of Islam, edited and published by Abd al-Karīm al-Dujayli (Bagdad, 1954).

The faculties of the universities and the research departments of the governments in the Arab countries have produced basic studies in the natural and social sciences. Three representative items follow. From Egypt has come a study on economic de-

velopment, *al-Taṭawwur al-Iqtisadi fi Misr*, by Dr. Jamal-al-Din Muhammad Sa'id (Cairo, 1954), and one on psychology and its relation to education, Dr. Abd al-'Aziz al-Qusa's *'Ilm al Nafs, 'Ususuha wa taṭbiqātuha al-tarbāwiyah* (Cairo, 1954). The first part of Dr. Mustafa al Bārūrī's work on constitutional law, *al Ḥuquq al-dastūriyah*, which appeared in Damascus in 1952, was only recently received by the Library.

From Iran there is the customary wide variety of publications, several of which deserve special mention as illustrations of fine printing and characteristic calligraphy in the Iranian style.

First, there is an edition of the Quran (Koran), printed artistically in Nasta'liq script with Persian translation and selected comments, by Mehdi Elāhī Qomshe'i (Tehran, 1948). In the same category is a volume of prayers in prose entitled *Monājāt* by the poet Ansārī, with calligraphy by Mīr 'Emād. This photographic reproduction of the original manuscript was published by the Society of Booklovers at Tehran in 1954. The Iranian theatre is the subject of a book by Abu-al-Qāsem Jennatī 'atā'i, *Bonyād-e-namāyesh dar Irān* (Tehran, 1955). The author discusses the foundation of the theatre in Iran and includes some Iranian plays.

Of quite a different sort is the *Qanūn-e-taqsimāt-e keshvar va vazāyef-e farmāndāran va bakhsh-dāran*, published by the Ministry of the Interior of the Iranian Government in 1937-38, which is still a good source for the forms of place-names in Iran.

The Library has also acquired several standard reference works on Iran and the Persian language, most of which were published in India. An example is the five-volume encyclopedic dictionary *Farhang-e-Nezām* published in Hyderabad and completed in 1939.

Although the Turkish acquisitions could not be described as normal in number or

character, a number of significant publications have been received. A good example is the *Türk mimari anıtları* (Turkish Architectural Monuments), by Sedat Çetintaş (İstanbul, 1952). Also may be noted Prof. İsmail Hikmet Ertaylan's *Fâtih fütuhâtı* (The Conquests of Muhammad the Conqueror), published at İstanbul in 1953. Both are fine examples of the printer's art with many plates and illustrations. *Atatürkçülük ve moskofluk-türk-lük savaşları* (Ataturkism and the Russian-Turkish Conflicts) is the startling title of a book by Dr. Arin Engin (İstanbul, 1953) which was acquired by gift, together with a Greek-Turkish dictionary by Dr. Suat Sinanoğlu entitled *Yunanca-Türkçe Sözlük* (İstanbul, 1953).

A representative publication in the field of religious studies is Dr. Abdülkadir Karahan's *Kirk Hadis* (The Forty Traditions), published at İstanbul in 1954, in which the author undertakes to examine a phase of the study of Muslim tradition in Turkish literature.

With few exceptions, receipts in Armenian have been from Soviet Armenia. A representative propaganda publication is *Angliakan ev amerikayan imperalistneri ekspansian Iranoum* (British and American Imperialistic Expansion in Iran), by S. V. Bashkurov (Erevan, 1954). Of a different type is a two-volume collection of Armenian songs, M. Aghayan's *Spiridon melik'yan* (Erevan, 1952). The Library continues to receive gifts of publications in Armenian from Western countries, an example of which is the translation into Armenian of Omar Khayyam by Sahak Churchian with illustrations by Darvish (Los Angeles, 1953).

Hebraica

During the year 1,795 books and brochures were added to the Hebraic collec-

tions through purchase, copyright, exchange, gift, and transfer. Special mention should be accorded a group of 105 Hebraic titles pertaining to Rabbinic law and current Israeli legislation, for which there is a growing demand. While funds available for purchase were mostly used to obtain current publications of historical, biographical, and reference value, most of those relating to the social, political, and economic aspects of the area came to the Library through exchange.

Thirty-one titles of Yiddish Canadiana were presented by the Jewish Public Library of Montreal, and authors, publishers, and editors contributed 89 volumes. Notable among the exchanges, which brought in 614 titles, were receipts of 263 brochures, 149 monographic titles, and 38 periodicals from the Yiddish Scientific Institute—YIVO of New York and of 150 titles from the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning in Philadelphia. Very substantial also were the receipts from the Israel Institution of Standards in Tel Aviv, which gathered many valuable publications not readily available through normal trade channels. As in former years, serious gaps still exist in the field of Government publications.

Notable in the year's acquisitions was a large collection of material received from North Africa, covering the major portion of the literary output of the Hebrew presses of Tunisia, Algiers, and Morocco. They bear all the physical characteristics of their lands of origin, representing the quintessence of the Jewish creativity of those countries. Written in Hebrew and in the native dialect which is commonly referred to as Judeo-Arabic, they not only have linguistic importance but constitute a storehouse of information for the anthropologist, sociologist, historian, and folklorist. The timing of their arrival is another indication of the imminent dissolution of the communities and the genius which produced them.

In reviewing the year's acquisitions, it is only natural that first attention should be devoted to the growing literature about the so-called Dead Sea Scrolls. The interest evoked by these epochal finds, most of which are now owned by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, resulted in a finely produced edition (Jerusalem, 1954) entitled *'Otsar ha-megilot ha-genuzot* (The Thesaurus of the Hidden Scrolls), a monument to the labors of the late Prof. Eliezer Lipa Sukenik, with whose name the scrolls are so intimately connected. With the publication of the first volume of *Discoveries in the Judean Desert. Qumran Cave I* (Oxford, 1955), edited by D. Barthélemy and J. T. Milik, Biblical scholarship beheld in facsimile and transcript all the texts which resulted from that historic discovery.

The promise held out by the publication of the first volume of the *Encyclopaedia Biblica* was fulfilled in the second, which is subtitled *Thesaurus rerum Biblicarum alphabetico ordine digestus* and covers the letters *Beth* to *Zayin*. It was published in 1954 by the Mossad Bialik and the Museum of Jewish Antiquities of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Representative brochures describing some of the facets of Israel's War of Independence are *Ha-ve'adah le-hantsahat zeker halele ha-ma'arakah 'al Negbah u-mevo' oteha*, *Dapim le-zeker megine Bet ha-Keren ha-Kayemet le-Yisrael be-Bet Dagon*, *Mivtsa' Nahshon April 1948*, *Pe'ulot Yiftah le-shih'rur ha-Galil*, and *Tsefat mi-matsor le-shih'rur*.

Bamah le-ba'ayot ha-ve'idah ha'artsit ha-shelishit, emanating from Rightist Herut, and *'Uvdot mispar 'al mediniyut hamemshalah kelape ha'uklusiyyah ha-'arvit be-Yisra'el* and *Le'ahdut 'amelim*, representing the Communist viewpoint, add to a fuller appreciation of the opposing forces and their tactics.

The Library has succeeded in completing its sets of many important periodicals. They include *Tseror miktavim li-she'elot ha-hinuk ha-meshutaf*, *Maḥbarot le-markṣism*, *Niv ha-kevutsah*, *Sullam*, *Nivim*, *Rive'on le-kalkalah*, and *Ha-shavu'a ba-Kibuts ha'artsit*. Volumes 12, 13, and 14 of *Mibifnim*, the volumes for 1947 and 1948 of *Ba-histadrut*, the last seven volumes of *'Urim*, the last three of *'Ofaḳim*, and the issues of *Be-terem* for the years 1946-54 were also acquired.

Israel's scholarly President, Isaac Ben-Zevi, undaunted by the cares of his office, brought out his monumental *'Eretz-Yisra'el ve-yishuvah bi-yeme ha-shilton ha-'Otomani* (Jerusalem, 1955), which traces the history of the Jewish settlement in Palestine from its occupation by the Turks in 1516 to Allenby's victory in 1918.

The attention devoted to the growth and rehabilitation of the southern portion of Israel, called the Negev, destined to meet the growing needs of the mass immigration which is envisioned, is reflected in the Hebrew literary anthologies entitled *Sefer ha-Negev* (The Book of the Negev), compiled and edited by Ephraim and Menahem Talmi, and *Da' 'et ha-Negev* (Know the Negev), edited by Michael Deshe and Ya'akov Goren (Jerusalem, 1955). The former deals with the Negev motifs in literature and is based on material spanning millennia, while the latter is an anthology which surveys the history and the development projects of the area and describes its mineral resources, fauna and flora, and, as is to be expected, the security situation. Noteworthy also is Abraham Granovsky's *Temurot 'agrariyot be-Yisra'el uva-'olam* (Tel Aviv, 1954), dealing with agrarian changes in Israel and other countries. It reviews the principles which guided the land policy of the Zionist movement, compares them with the land problems of other nations, and outlines the

steps necessary to achieve a sound agricultural economy in Israel.

The recent celebrations marking the twentieth anniversary of the Mossad Bialik, the Jewish Agency's publishing house which was founded in 1935, and its imposing list of about 400 volumes covering all branches of Hebraica and many translations from classics of world literature, resulted in new volumes from this Israeli publishing house. In Efraim E. Urbach's *Ba'ale ha-Tosafot* (Jerusalem, 1955), which treats of the Tosaphists' history, writings, and methods, the literary activities of the Jews of Northern France, Germany, and England from the twelfth to fourteenth centuries are minutely described on the basis of a mass of data gathered from numerous manuscripts and all available printed sources during 22 years of assiduous research. One of its major publications, which appeared in 1954 in cooperation with "Dvir," is Jefim Schirmann's *Hashirah ha-'ivrit bi-Sefarad u-ve-Provans*, an anthology of the Hebrew poetry of Spain and Provence. The selections are accompanied by brief comments, many of them the result of original research conducted among the manuscript treasures at the Institute for Research in Hebrew Medieval Poetry in Jerusalem.

Linguistic difficulties and an acute paucity of historical documents have combined to make the writing of the history of the Gaonic period, which extended from the eighth to the eleventh centuries, a complicated task. Most of the studies about it are in the form of articles which are scattered in numerous periodicals and often inaccessible. The appearance, therefore, in book form of the lectures on the subject selected from the literary legacy of Justice Simḥah Assaf, Professor of Hebrew Literature in the Gaonic Period, under the title *Teḳufat ha-Ge'onim ve-sifrutah* (Jerusalem, 1955), is a welcome addition to our

meager knowledge of the era. The result of long and fruitful teaching experience, the lectures enliven an epoch shrouded in darkness. Also of basic importance in the field of Hebraic research are two books which were published in New York in 1955 by the Ogen Publishing Company of the Histadruth Ivrit of America. *Korot bate ha-tefilah be-Yisrael*, by Samuel Krauss, is a history of synagogues throughout the ages, and particularly of synagogal architecture and the external stimuli, such as decrees, which contributed to its shaping. In *Haye ha-Yehudim be-Italiyah bi-teḳufat ha-Renesans*, Moses Szulwas, well known for his previous researches on the history of the Jews of Italy, describes Italian Jewry during the Renaissance and analyzes its principal components.

South Asia

The Library's acquisitions in Western languages, together with significant periodical articles, are listed country by country in the fourth volume of *Southern Asia: Publications in Western Languages, a Quarterly Accessions List*, published by the Library of Congress. Items and trends of interest are discussed here.

Although the Library of Congress is constantly giving more attention to the vernacular publications of Southern Asia, its collections are not likely to be either extensive or distinguished for years to come.

The reasons are that publications in Western languages for many of the countries still dominate, significant publications in the vernaculars are few (in Pakistan, for example, it is estimated that on the average only four important books appear monthly in Urdu), and bibliographical assessment and procurement are difficult. The Library's collections total 17,097, with the greatest strength in Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Nepali, Urdu, Burmese, Indonesian, and Thai materials. The largest increases

during the year have been in Bengali, Hindi, and Indonesian.

India, Pakistan, Tibet, and Ceylon

The past year witnessed a considerable addition of Jain books to the Library's collections. Of particular interest to scholars is a complete set of the Jaina Āgama or Siddhānta, edited with a Hindi translation by Bāl Brahmācārī Paṇḍita Muni Śrī Amolaka Rīṣijī Mahārāja, of which but 1,000 copies were printed in Sikandarabad, Deccan. It is not very often that Western scholars have access to the complete Jain scriptures, and much of the inaccuracy and obscurity that have characterized writings on Jainism may be attributed to the inaccessibility of the fundamental texts of the religion. A particular debt of gratitude, therefore, is due Mr. Ramnikchand M. Javeri of Bombay, who presented this copy of the Jaina Āgama to the Library in memory of his mother.

Also of interest to students of Jainism is the Sanskrit work entitled Jainasiddhānta-dīpikā (Sardārśahar, Rājasthān, n. d.), by His Holiness Āchārya Śrī Tulsī Rāmji, Ninth Āchārya of the Terāpanthī Sect of the Śvetāmbara Jains. The whole of the Jain religion is set forth in nine chapters, called *prakāśas*, in the traditional *sūtravārttika* style, and a close Hindi translation by the Āchārya's learned disciple Muni Nathmalji is provided on the pages facing the Sanskrit text. Because of the extremely brief and succinct character of the *Dīpikā* itself, Muni Nathmalji has included a long, detailed introduction in Hindi in which the essential features of Jainism are laid out, with particular emphasis on the points taken up in the sūtras. Since the history and activity of the Terāpanthī Sect are not so well known to students of Jainism abroad, this is an especially welcome acquisition. The fact that the *Dīpikā* has been composed by the highest official in the

ranks of the Terāpanthī Sect renders it an even more interesting and authentic exposition of Jain faith.

Nearly a score of volumes belonging to the Śrīvijayanemisūrigranthamālā series were presented to the Library by their author, the well-known Jain grammarian Muni Vijayalāvaṇyasūri. Among these, special mention should be made of the celebrated work of the medieval Jain polymath Hemacandra, entitled *Śrīsiddha-hemacandraśabdānuśāsanam*, of which the first chapter has been published as volume 33 in this series. This edition contains Hemacandra's own commentary, called the *Tattvaparakāśikā*, the commentary upon this latter, i. e. the *Śabdamaḥārṇavanyāsa* and the *Nyāsaśārasamuddhāra* of Kanaka-prabhasūri, and various supplements.

Included among the volumes written and presented by Muni Vijayalāvaṇyasūri are several dealing with the Saptabhaṅginaya, the system of logic peculiar to the Jains.

The late W. Caland's translation of Sunaḥṣepa's *Śāṅkhāyana Śrautasūtra* (Nagpur, 1953) is an important addition to scholarly work in Sanskrit. It appeared as volume 32 in the Sarasvati-Vihara series.

A welcome translation of a modern classic is Sir Rabindranath Tagore's *A Flight of Swans; Poems from Balākā*, translated from the Bengali by Aurobindo Bose (London, 1955). It was published in the Wisdom of the East series.

The controversy over language in Southern Asia continues. Two challenging publications on the subject are the *Final Report of the Official Languages Commission of Ceylon* (Colombo, 1953), which appeared as Sessional Paper 22 of the Ceylon State Council, and *The Future of English in India*, by Ardeshir Ruttonji Wadia (Bombay, 1954).

Meanwhile governments struggle to foster the building of vocabularies for educational use. Publication No. 134 of the

Ministry of Education of the Government of India, *A Provisional List of Technical Terms in Hindi for Secondary Schools* (New Delhi, 1953) is in five volumes, covering chemistry, botany, mathematics, physics, and the social sciences.

Important reference works which have appeared are: *The All India Telephone Directory, Classified According to Trades and Professions, Government Departments, Individuals, Institutions, etc.* (Baroda and Bombay, 1953); a *Health Atlas of India*, issued by the Directorate General of Health Services of the Government (Delhi?, 1953); *Indian Parliament (1952-57) Authentic, Comprehensive and Illustrated Biographical Dictionary of Members of the Two Houses of Parliament*, by Trilochan Singh (New Delhi, 1954?); *Location of Industries in India*, by Tulsi Ram Sharma, 3d edition, revised and enlarged (Bombay, 1954); *Communications in India*, issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government (Delhi, [1954]); and *Monthly List of Additions*, issued by the National Library (Calcutta, 1953?-).

Regional studies are becoming the vogue in India. One of these is the interesting research of the Hyderabad Economic Association, published in six volumes under the title *Village Studies* (Barkatpura, 1952).

Publication in the field of history continues unabated. A comprehensive story of India's past is Arthur Llewellyn Bas-ham's *The Wonder That Was India: A Survey of the Culture of the Indian Sub-continent before the Coming of the Muslims* (London, [1954]). *A History of South India from Pre-historic Times to the Fall of Vijayanagar*, by Kallidai-kurichi Aiyah Aiyar Nilakanta Sastri (London, [1955]), and *Kashmir through the Ages, 5000 B. C. to 1954 A. D.; a Historical Survey*, by Gwasha Lal Kaul (Srinagar, 1954), are important additions to regional historical works.

Some excellent biographies have appeared in recent years. Hector Bolitho's *Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan* (London, [1954]) is probably the most objective study of its kind. The first comprehensive biography of Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, political leader of the Untouchables, written by Dhananjay Keer, was published in Bombay in 1954. On January 21, 1955, the Embassy of India presented to the Library a set of the standard biography of Mahatma Gandhi in eight volumes, written by D. G. Tendulkar and distributed by the Publications Department of the Times of India Press, in Bombay.

Studies in philosophy and religion continue dominant. A few of the more interesting are: *Religions of Ancient India*, by Louis Renou (London, 1953); *The Theological Method of Śaṅkara*, by R. V. De Smet (Rome, 1953); *The Indian Church of St. Thomas*, by E. M. Philip (Nagercoil, 1950); and *Christians and Christianity in India and Pakistan; a General Survey of the Progress of Christianity in India from Apostolic Times to the Present Day*, by Paul Thomas (London, [1954]).

Two major additions to the knowledge of Indian folklore have recently been published. Verrier Elwin's *Tribal Myths of Orissa* ([Calcutta, New York, 1954]) is a monumental volume with a complete motif index. The companion work is Kunjabehari Das' *A Study of Orissan Folk-lore* (Santiniketan, 1953).

A beautifully printed and illustrated study of a little-known field is Jamila Brij Bhushan's *Indian Jewellery, Ornaments and Decorative Designs* (Bombay, 1954).

The question as to whether Pakistan can or cannot be a theocratic democracy is discussed by Wilfred Cantwell Smith in *Pakistan as an Islamic State. Preliminary Draft* (Lahore, [1954]).

The Library has added to the security of its rare Tibetan Tanjur in the Cone

(Choni) edition by acquiring a microfilm of it. While Tibetan Buddhist studies continue in research centers, one recent title writes off an era: *Ombres sur le Thibet*, by Paul Alperine (Paris, [1954]).

The following are some of the new periodicals which have appeared in South Asia in recent years:

Social Welfare, Vol. 1, no. 1, April 1954. New Delhi, Central Social Welfare Board. Monthly.

The Ceylon Economist, Vol. 1, no. 1, August 1950. Colombo, Economic Research Association. Quarterly.

The Indian Economic Review, Vol. 1, no. 1, February 1952. Delhi, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi. Semiannual.

The Saugor University Journal, Vol. 1, 1951/52. Saugor. Irregular.

Journal of the University of Peshawar, Vol. 1, no. 1, August 1952. Peshawar. Irregular.

Journal of the National Education Society of Ceylon, no. 1, 1952. Wellawatta, Ceylon.

Burma

The most significant postwar publication to come out of Burma is the three-volume study entitled *Comprehensive Report on Economic and Engineering Survey of Burma* (Rangoon, 1953). The survey was prepared under the auspices of the Knappen, Tippetts, Abbott Engineering Company, in association with Pierce Management, Inc., and Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc. This extensive study opens with an introductory statement about natural resources for Burma's development, and the following chapters provide the findings of the research done relative to agriculture and irrigation; the transportation system, railways, seaports, inland waterways, ocean shipping, highways, and airways; telecommunications; electric power; mineral industries, small-scale manufacturing industry; and forestry. Scores of statistical tables and numerous colored maps, cross sections, charts, and plans increase the value of the study. Unfortunately there is no index.

The KMT problem in upper Burma, which has commanded the attention of the United Nations General Assembly, is discussed extensively in *Kuomintang Aggression Against Burma* (Rangoon, 1953), issued by the Ministry of Information. It is divided into three parts. Part one outlines the history of the KMT aggression, with particular reference to the diplomatic methods and military operations for effecting the withdrawal of the Chinese from the frontier area of Burma. Part two gives the relevant proceedings in the U. N. General Assembly. Part three relates the KMT action as seen by outside observers, particularly journalists. The documents in the appendices are given both in photostat form and in translation.

A rare book with an old imprint date is *A Grammar of the Language of Burmah* (Calcutta, 1845), by Thomas Latter, a lieutenant in the Bengal Army during the last century. A valuable and extensive introduction precedes the grammatical analysis of the Burmese language. Although the transliteration system is archaic, it is a rare book and will be of genuine interest to students. A Burmese index is included.

The All Burma Peasant's Organization, which has its headquarters in Rangoon, published in 1948 but only recently distributed the following series of eight pamphlets relevant to Burma's economy: *Agricultural Production and Trade in Burma* (No. 1); *State Agricultural Stations and Farm Schools for Burma* (No. 2); *Improvement of Agricultural Marketing in Burma* (No. 3); *Rehabilitation of the Agricultural Industries in Burma* (No. 4); *Farming in Burma* (No. 5); *Agricultural Finance in Burma* (No. 6); *Agricultural Labour in Burma* (No. 7); and *Floods and Drought Problems in Burma* (No. 8).

Thailand

During World War II the Foreign Office and Ministry of Economic Warfare in

Great Britain prepared *Siam Basic Handbook* (London, 1945?), which has now become declassified and is available to the general public. Following an introduction, which includes a synopsis of Thai history, the compilation is divided into two principal parts: political and economic. Part one provides information on prewar and wartime politics in Thailand, including the constitution, central government, local government, legal and judicial system, and foreign policy. Part two, on Thai economic life, gives information on mineral resources, agriculture, industries, communications, trade, labor and other topics. Among the maps is one showing the 20 provinces of Thailand.

The National Culture Institute in Bangkok has issued a number of informative brochures in the Thailand Culture series. Among those prepared by Phya Anuman Rajadhon, Silpa Birasri, and other Thai writers are the following: *The Cultures of Thailand*; *A Brief Survey of Cultural Thailand*; *Thai Literature and Swasdi Raksa*; *Thai Architecture and Painting*; *Loy Krathong and Songkran Festival*; *Chao Thi and Some Traditions of Thai*; *Phra Čedi*; *Thai Music*; *Thai Images of the Buddha*; *Thai Buddhist Sculpture*; *Modern Art in Thailand*; and *The Preliminary Course of Training in Thai Theatrical Art*.

Pra racha lanchakorn lae tra pracham tua pracham tamnang (Royal Seals and Emblems of Various Persons and Positions) was published by the National Library (Bangkok, B. E. 2493, 1950) in memory of H. R. H. Prince Naris, an eminent artist of Thailand. The monograph was prepared by Phya Anuman Rajadhon, a former Head of the Fine Arts Department, and one of Thailand's foremost scholars and researchers in Thai ethnology.

Indochina

An important collection of documents relating to political developments in Indo-

china is a publication issued in 1955 by the Service de Presse et d'Information of the French Embassy in New York, entitled *Full Texts of the Quadripartite Agreements Between Cambodia, France, Laos and Vietnam, Signed in Paris on December 29, 1954*. The compilation is No. 8 in the Indochinese Affairs series.

Ouôc-ngũ; the Modern Writing System in Vietnam (Washington, 1955), by Nguyễn đình Hòa, will be welcomed by those persons who are interested in knowing the correct correlation between Vietnamese sounds and words, and the spelling of Vietnamese words in the conventional orthography. The major part of the book consists of tables to be used for drilling beginning students of Vietnamese. The study was prepared as an introduction to *A Course in Modern Written Vietnamese*, which will appear later in a separate volume.

Sarawak

With so few books available on Sarawak, the new publication *Sarawak and Its Government; a First Book in Civics*, by Hugh Hickling (Kuching, 1954) adds to knowledge of this area in Southeast Asia. The discussions include: the Council Negri—the lawmaking body of Sarawak; the written and unwritten laws of Sarawak; central and local governments; law and order; money in Sarawak; government departments; Chinese affairs; education; and foreign relations.

Indonesia

Fifteenth to appear in the Unesco Studies on Compulsory Education is *Compulsory Education in Indonesia* (Paris, 1954), by M. Hutasoit. Like the other studies in the series dealing with education in various countries, this is designed to show how the principle of universal, free, and compulsory education can be applied in Indonesia, to illustrate some of the prob-

lems encountered in developing a satisfactory educational system in that country, and to indicate the solutions which have been achieved or are being tested currently. For the most part the volume is factual, with a minimum of interpretations. It summarizes the history of education in Indonesia during the Dutch period and then relates in detail various aspects of education in Indonesia today, including the abolition of illiteracy, Muslim education, Chinese education, and provisional teacher-training courses.

A useful book issued by the Indonesian Ministry of Information in Djakarta, entitled *Basic Information on Indonesia*, brings together certain articles which appeared in *Indonesian Affairs* and other publications of that Ministry. The topics relating to modern Indonesia include: foreign relations, government, economic

problems, the national press, public health, education, and literature.

Philippines

An official publication received from the Statistical Center of the University of the Philippines in Manila which provides information on a variety of subjects is entitled *Statistical Services of the Philippine Government, Description of Statistics Collected, Processed and Published* (1955). The data, collected by the National Economic Council, present an inventory and description of the statistical publications issued by the principal agencies of the Philippine Government. Documents are cited dealing with agricultural economics, fisheries, forestry, natural resources, population, imports and exports, industry and labor, education, libraries, finance, transportation, and other topics.

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union: A Bibliography. 1955. 274 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$2. This bibliography lists some 3,500 publications.

The Card Catalogs of the Library of Congress, a Brief Description. 1955. 30 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 30 cents. A brief description of card catalogs in the Library that cover collections of maps, microfilm, prints and photographs, manuscripts, rare books, newspapers, pamphlets, music, science materials, and periodicals, as well as a variety of collections organized by language.

Chinese Scientific and Technical Serial Publications in the Collections of the Library of Congress. 1955. 55 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 40 cents. This bibliography covers roughly the last 50 years and is based solely on titles in the Library of Congress collections.

Guide to the Special Collections of Prints & Photographs in the Library of Congress. 1955. 200 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.25. Special collections of pictures in the Library of Congress are so varied that, although this guide does not represent all of

them, it lists a total of 802 such groupings. Whenever a "special collection" is of such a nature that it represents a substantial body of picture material bearing on some particular point, an attempt has been made to describe it. The collections are listed in a single alphabet of identifying designations, and a subject index is included.

Introduction to Asia: A Selective Guide to Background Reading. 1955. 214 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1. A basic bibliography on Asia, with emphasis on the modern period. It lists 811 items, all carefully annotated.

Polish Abbreviations. A selective list, compiled by Janina Wojcicka. 1955. 122 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 90 cents.

Walt Whitman: Man, Poet, Philosopher. 1955. 53 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 25 cents. This publication contains the three lectures presented under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund in January 1955. The lectures, a part of the Library's celebration of the centennial of the publication of Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*, were given by Gay Wilson Allen, Mark Van Doren, and David Daiches.